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Concord Merry Uncle Rowanlea Outsider: Half Moon Bay	Half Moon Bay Concord Outsider: Conqueror
RACE 3	RACE 3
Gypsy Diamond Fiesta Flying Arrow Outsider: Justice of Peace	Flying Arrow The Heptel Fiesta Outsider: Justice of Peace
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Hellzapain World Peace Highlight Outsider: Golden Dabba	Golden Dabba Hellzapain World Peace Outsider: Highlight
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RACE 6	RACE 6
Possibility Stratopfer Nervous Wither Outsider: Thunderbolt	Possibility Thunderbolt Canadian Potate Outsider: Stratopfer
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RACE 8	RACE 8
An Hing Houkang Sute Rose Bane Outsider: Beekham	Atomic Power An Hing Houkang Sute Outsider: Pearl Diver
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Jackal Kingfisher Ding How Outsider: Silver Spear	Kingfisher Jackal Ding How Outsider: Peacock
RACE 12	RACE 12
Probability Sunshine Lily Outsider: The Chief	Citronella The Chief Blue Sky Outsider: Wodonga

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Russia & Japan Peace Treaty

It is fairly obvious that the officially-sponsored Peking paper, the People's Daily, has been supplied with, and has willingly accepted, the Soviet line in dealing with the proposed American peace treaty for Japan. This is made manifest when the paper discovers a loophole in the provisions for returning Southern Sakhalin and the Kuriles to Russia, the "loophole," according to the People's Daily, being Article 19 which is interpreted to mean that rights will only be conferred on those states which sign and ratify the treaty — an act which the paper assumes, not without some knowledge we may guess, Russia will not do. Nevertheless Peking, it seems, has not bothered to work out any alternatives to the United States propositions for drawing up a peace treaty whereas Russia, quite recently went so far as to suggest a four-power Foreign Ministers' meeting in June or July to begin preparation of the treaty. The four states to be represented would be the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain and Communist China. Up until last February the United States was still conducting formal talks with the Soviet Union on various phases of the treaty problem. These talks were broken off without explanation, by Moscow. The impasse between the United States and the Soviet Union on one phase of the treaty problem had been made abundantly plain more than a year previously. The Soviet Union took the position that the Japanese treaty should be negotiated strictly as a "Big Power" matter with no more than five states represented. (France was tentatively included at that time). The United States has held that all fourteen of the Pacific nations that

were engaged against Japan should have a voice in the treaty making and suggested that initiative toward the pact might properly lie in the Far Eastern Council. It was inconceivable, for example, that nations such as the Philippines and Australia should not play an important part in the treaty making. The latest Russian memorandum proposes "consultation" with the fourteen nations that participated in the Far Eastern war, but would keep the initiative in the hands of the four Powers. Moreover, on March 5 the Soviet representative, Jacob A. Malik, was informed that the United States would reject the right of any nation to exercise a veto power in respect to the Japanese treaty. The latest Soviet manoeuvre, of course, suggests a conference in which the Communists would exercise not one veto but two. Past experience gives no right to assume that any progress whatsoever could be made on any terms other than those of the Soviet Union. It is quite possible that the Kremlin feels that its hand has been forced by the progress that has been made toward a genuine peace treaty. The rejection of the proposal will at least give Moscow a chance to beat the drums to the effect that any settlement reached in the Pacific is "illegal." Moscow's idea of a conference would naturally prevent any settlement at all, just as Moscow has prevented any settlement in respect to Germany, Austria or Korea. But there will be a settlement in the Pacific. Whether Moscow wishes eventually to be a party to it will be for the Kremlin to decide. The road to it cannot lie in any such obviously unacceptable plan as that which has been put forward.

HK's Survival Depends On Trade With Mainland Says British Envoy

Washington, May 18. Sir Oliver Franks, Britain's envoy, told America tonight that Hongkong may be do. trade with the Chinese mainland if it were to survive. "Otherwise," he said, "Hongkong will fall into the hands of the Communists as a result of internal decay or disaster."

Sir Oliver, who was giving a coast-to-coast broadcast interview, described Hongkong as the all-important foothold of the free world on the mainland of China. "Hongkong is to China what Western Berlin is to the Iron Curtain," he said.

Sir Oliver said that Britain's attitude towards Asia was profoundly affected by the developments leading to the independence of India, Pakistan and Ceylon. "We believe similar forces of nationalism have been for long at work in China. We realise that the Chinese Communist leaders have captured this spirit of nationalism for their own use for the time being."

"Chiang Kai-shek apparently lost the support of that nationalism."

"In the long run it is far from certain that the nationalism of China can be made to serve the interests of aggressive Russian imperialism,"—Reuter.

UN General Assembly Confirms Strategic Materials Ban

Flushing Meadow, May 18. The United Nations General Assembly today called on all nations to ban the shipment of strategic war materials to China and North Korea.

The vote was preceded by what the United States delegate, Mr. Ernest Gross, described as "moving and eloquent words" by the Indian delegate, Sir Benegal Narsing Rau.

UN DELEGATE COLLAPSES

Flushing, May 18. Israel's chief UN delegate, Abba Eban, collapsed today after leaving the Security Council meeting on the Israeli-Syrian dispute.

Eban's condition was not considered serious. Taken to the guard room where he recovered sufficiently to suggest that he was suffering merely from exhaustion. A doctor was summoned quickly. — United Press.

Mistook Parasol For Red Flag

Tokyo, May 18. The motor man of an electric train on the Yokosuka line mistook a red parasol carried by a lady as a red flag and stopped the train nearly 10 minutes from Kamakura. This happened on Thursday.

The railway authorities said that the incident was the first of its kind which had happened in the company's 70-year history. — Reuter.

UN RESPONSIBILITY

Sir Benegal explained that his country would abstain from voting because the present resolution stemmed from one in February which India had opposed because it closed the door to an early settlement in Korea.

He then warned the Assembly that war must be avoided if humanity were to avoid committing race suicide. He said that the United Nations had a "great responsibility" to see that the Korean war did not spread and was ended as soon as possible.

He then suggested that the United Nations should openly declare that it would be satisfied with a military victory at the 38th Parallel.

Just before the vote Mr. Gross reminded the Soviet delegates that they themselves had called for diplomatic and economic sanctions against Spain in the General Assembly of 1946.

At that time, Mr. Gross said, even Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister, appeared to believe that the Assembly was competent to impose sanctions.

Mr. Malik retorted that Mr. Gross was guilty of a "gross falsification of history" as the Spanish and Korean questions were quite different.

"After the voting, having completed its business, the Assembly adjourned,"—Reuter.

Train Collision: Many Casualties

Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, May 18. Eleven people were killed and at least 60 were injured when a passenger train smashed into the rear of a stationary express near here today.

Authorities reported that eight of the 40 injured were in a serious condition. — Reuter.

Churchill Sees Dark & Tragic Picture

Glasgow, May 18. Mr. Winston Churchill, said today that without the help of the United States "there would be no hope of preventing the conquest and subjugation of all the free peoples of Europe by the immense Russian Communist armies and those of the satellite states which stand ready for action at any moment the order is given from Moscow."

The Conservative Party leader was speaking to about 4,000 members of the Scottish Unionist (Conservative) Association.

He said that the United States had borne 85 per cent of the burden in Korea and had suffered almost 70,000 casualties.

"The presence of General Eisenhower in Europe at the head of such forces as the free peoples have so far been able to reorganise is a living pledge and symbol of the resolve of the American nation to use its measureless resources and its rapidly growing fleets and armies for the defence of civilisation," he added.

"Behind all this lies the dread and incalculable power which the United States possesses in the atomic bomb, and it is this factor, fearful though it be, which alone gives us the hope of being able to form a front in Europe capable of deterring the Kremlin tyrants from further aggression there."

"Dark and tragic indeed is the picture which stares us in the face whenever we look from our daily toil," Mr. Churchill said. "The key to our safety and survival is, of course, our alliance and friendship with the United States."

Declaring that a "foolish blunder" had been made when an American Admiral was given Supreme Command of the Atlantic, Mr. Churchill added: "But it would be to our interest that the United States should command in the Mediterranean. The closer they are associated with us and with France in the Mediterranean the better it will be for all our fortunes there and in the Middle East."

Criticising Socialist rule, Mr. Churchill said that Britain had cast away her Oriental empire with both hands, at the cost of hundreds of thousands of Indian and Burmese lives, had gained the hatred of the Arabs and Jews, and had allowed the Egyptians to close the Suez Canal to the passage of oil tankers.

The Persians liked the idea of nationalising other people's property, and Iraq threatened the same policy. British rights and interests were disregarded everywhere. Albania had murdered 44 British sailors, and had refused to pay the compensation awarded. The Argentine had planted her flag on British territory.

"All this and much else is happening within six years of the world war in which, for more than a year, we sustained the cause of freedom alone, and from which we emerged with complete victory and world-wide respect," Mr. Churchill said. "Six years of Socialist rule have brought us low. Nevertheless, we must not lose faith in our destiny,"—Reuter.

Suicidal Attacks By Chinese Reds AMERICANS FIGHTING WAY OUT OF TRAP

Tokyo, May 19. Hordes of suicidal Chinese Reds swarmed through a break on the flaming Korean front on Friday while elements of an American division fought free of a trap.

Headless of their dead littering the valleys and draped grotesquely on barbed wire, the Chinese smashed between the US division and remnants of a shattered South Korean division east of Chunchon.

The break-through cut the Yanggye-Yonggu lateral road east of Chunchon. That is about 35 miles northeast of Seoul and 50 air miles inland from the East coast. It was not clear whether the hole was plugged later. Field dispatches were heavily censored.

Three trapped units of the American division crashed boldly southward through a heavy line of Reds who had cut the Inje Hwangsan road, east and north-east of Chunchon. They were cut off when the division was outflanked.

Associated Press correspondent William C. Barnard, on the Central front, reported "part of the American division's line east of Chunchon still held like a rock."

Elsewhere along the curving, mountainous battlefield, Allied forces held firm against the Communist second spring offensive — or traded ground slowly for uncounted thousands of Chinese lives.

Lieutenant General James A. Van Fleet, Eighth Army Commander, expressed confidence that the Red offensive will fail.

United Nations positions in the Pukhan River valley, on the West-Central front, remained undented. On the Western front, Allied forces withdrew slowly south of Uijongbu, 11 miles north of Seoul. Censorship shrouded their exact positions.

Chinese troops were reported some 10 miles east of Seoul and 25 air miles south of Parallel 38. The Allies had abandoned or been recalled back from all their positions north of the 38th Parallel in Red Korea. — Associated Press.

FRESH RESERVES

Tokyo, May 18. The Chinese Communists tonight threw fresh reserves

into their massive thrust south of Inje, on Korea's eastern front, in an all-out attempt to widen and extend the gap in the United Nations line.

The fierce attacks against the Allied defence are around Seoul and positions along the Pukhan River, 30 miles east, slackened. But thousands of Communist maintained suicidal assaults in the Inje bulge despite murderous artillery fire.

Allied regiments withdrew south of the 38th Parallel on the east coast under pressure from three North Korean divisions, but in the west, Allied forces held firm.

United Nations reinforcements, rushed to help the hard-pressed South Korean troops in the Inje area, threw back attack after attack. They mowed down the Chinese in their hundreds.

Other Allied troops, threatened with encirclement by elements of two Chinese divisions which infiltrated behind them, turned about to face the south and fight their way clear.

On the central front, Communist forces made a second deep penetration into the Allied lines near Chunchon. — Reuter.

NARROW ESCAPE

Tokyo, May 18. Major General Clark I. Ruffner, Commander of the United States 2nd Division, narrowly escaped death today when he crashed in a helicopter on the Korean central front.

The helicopter's engine failed when it settled for a landing two miles south of the front line. The machine crashed over the lip of a ravine, trapping the General. The pilot rescued the General, who suffered only minor abrasions. — Reuter.

A Reuter message from London this morning quoted a Ministry of Transport spokesman as saying that the Nancy Moller's owners had been "instructed to arrange, with the co-operation of the Royal Navy, for the vessel to abandon the voyage to China and to proceed to Singapore."

He said these "exceptional measures" had been found necessary to "prevent this substantial tonnage of rubber reaching China."

Nancy Moller Turns Back To S'pore

Although no official comment could be obtained this morning, it is reliably learned that the freighter, Nancy Moller, carrying a cargo of rubber for Communist China and requisitioned by the British Ministry of Transport under war-time regulations, is now proceeding to Singapore.

It is understood that the owners of the Nancy Moller instructed the ship's captain to turn back and make for Singapore subsequent to the announcement that the Ministry of Transport had requisitioned the vessel.

Reports from London last night intimated that HMS Cockade had been instructed to intercept the Nancy Moller. This she did off the east coast of Hainan.

It is not deemed likely that the Cockade will escort the Nancy Moller all the way to Singapore.

He said these "exceptional measures" had been found necessary to "prevent this substantial tonnage of rubber reaching China."

Mediterranean Fleet To Be Strengthened

London, May 18. Britain increased her Mediterranean fleet on Friday and dispatched a Note to Iran insisting upon a negotiated settlement of the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute.

The Admiralty ordered eight new ships into the Mediterranean, including an aircraft carrier, a cruiser, a 40-knot mine layer, a destroyer, a frigate and three submarines. These additions will bring the Mediterranean fleet up to about 35 ships, providing a reserve from which warships could quickly be sent to the Persian Gulf if the dispute with Iran over the nationalisation of oil resources worsens. — United Press.

Formosa Disaster

300 Killed, 10,000 Homeless

Taipei, May 18. Torrential floods on Friday submerged one-sixth of Formosa, killed about 300 Formosan residents and rendered homeless more than 10,000.

Traffic across the island was disrupted when waters in the Chialung reservoir of the Thosui river broke down dams and raced toward the lower lands at great speed on Friday morning.

The worst hit area was around Yulin, where hundreds of villages were under water and more than 1,000 people were reported missing.

Many of the Chialung reservoir, only 40 of 100 Army battalions escaped the first onslaught of the floods, while six towns between Chinghua and Chiayi were all several feet below water. At one place the water was 20 feet deep.

A tunnel fell in near the scenic Sunmou lake, and all bridges were washed away between Maoliu and Thonol, both on the west coast. The rail line and highways on the western coast were cut in many places, delaying efforts to rush rescuers there and secure a complete picture of the disaster.

Figures on the loss of life from initial reports were expected to increase. — United Press.

TORNADO STRIKES

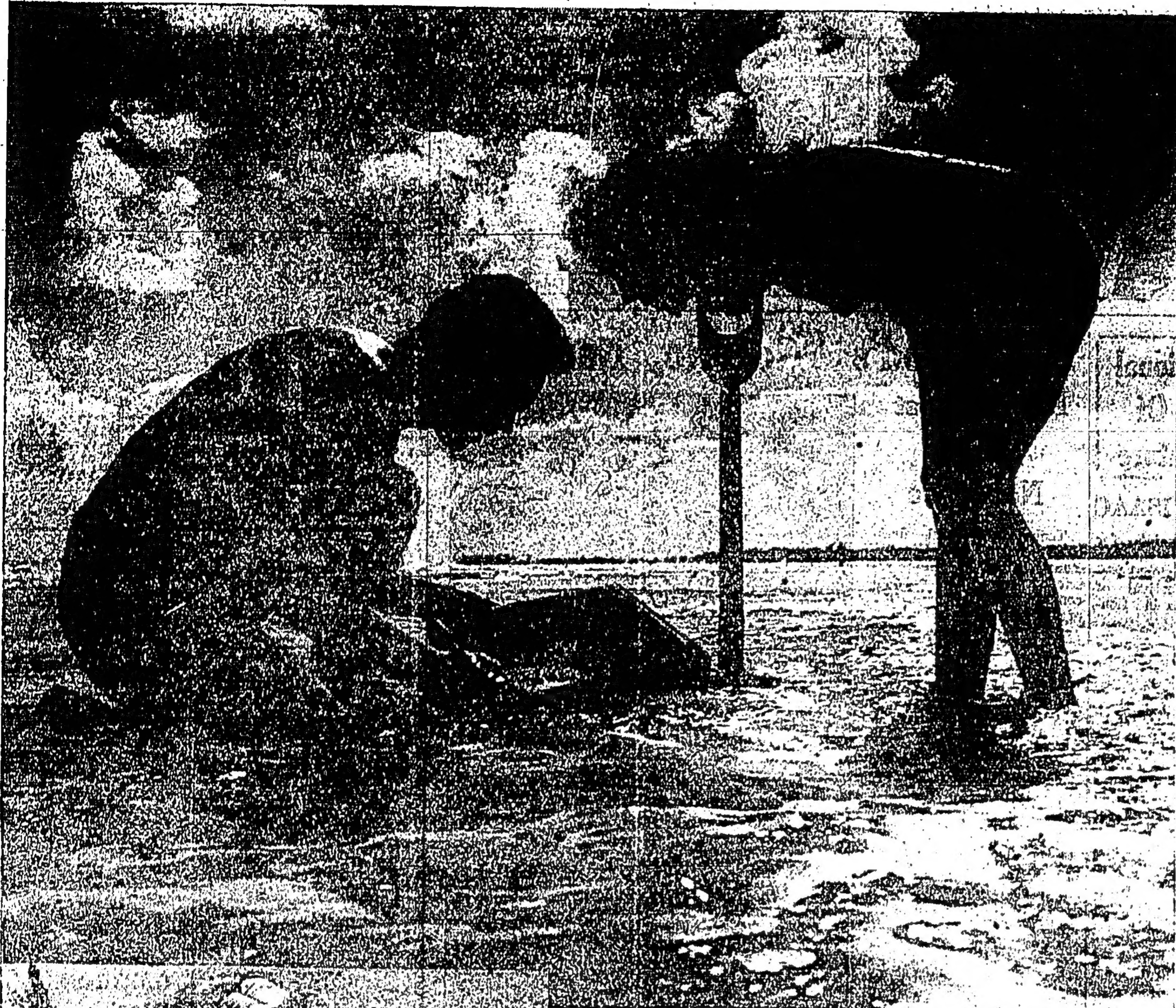
Wichita Falls, Texas, May 18. A State highway patrol here said today it received reports that the town of Olney, Texas, was struck by a tornado about 8.15 p.m. GMT.

Sgt. Weldon Bailey, head of the highway patrol station here, said the first reports, which were not confirmed, reported that there were some deaths. Telephone communications to Olney were disrupted. — United Press.

There is no substitute!

CALDBECK'S

TELEPHONE 20078



EQUIPPED with a coarse sieve and a shovel, two amateur conchologists take advantage of an ebb tide to explore seashore for shells deposited in the shallow water by retreating waves.

SEASHORE SAFARI

A BATHING SUIT is all the equipment needed for hunting Lion's Paws and Tiger's Eyes. Anything else is optional. For these ferocious-sounding trophies are sea shells, luring collectors on expeditions that often take them no further than edge of their favourite beach.

Florida, where the pictures on this page were made, is the American paradise for such happy hunting, its shoreline falling away into the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean and the Atlantic ocean. Plunging waves from these great bodies of water are continually depositing new thousands of miniature masterpieces into the hands of the collectors. The shells range from simple designs to fantastically ruffled and spiralled forms.

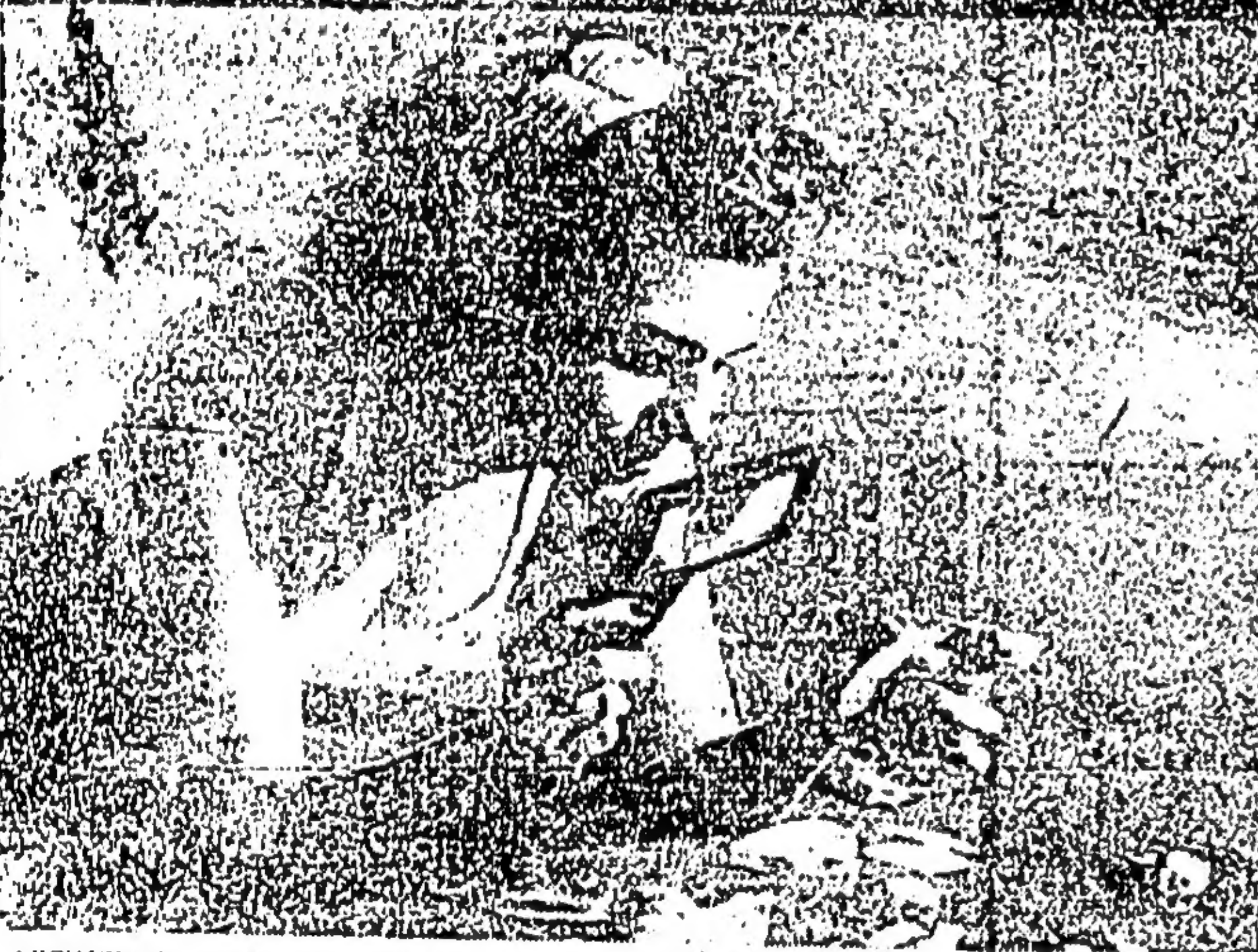
While hobbyists gather the shells mostly for their beauty, expert collectors often become greatly excited on discovering what appears to be an insignificant specimen. Of the 100,000 species already known and named, some are represented by only one or two samples.

Part of the fun is identifying shells selected from the day's harvest. They can vary from less than one-eighth inch in diameter to the giant clam which may weigh 500 pounds and is four feet across.

Many have fancy names which give an accurate description of their shape. For instance, there's the tiny Rose Petal, showy Lion's Paw, graceful Angel's Wings, and the Sailor's Ear.



THE PRETTY HUNTER splashes along seeking new specimens. Collecting is most rewarding after storm has tossed deep-water shells onto beach.



VIEWED through a magnifying glass, the beautiful pattern and delicate structure of a wafer-thin Sand Dollar she picked up are clearly visible to the collector.



SPREAD OUT on the beach are results of the search. Among them are the Worm Shell, Tulip Shell, Star, Whelk, Murex and Limpet. A glass-bottomed bucket enables the collectors to spot small shells which sink into sand when water recedes.



SPECIMENS are identified by consulting handbook or by comparing them with museum displays. The shells can be cleaned with a stiff brush after boiling has removed fleshy parts. Some collectors rub oil on prize shells to make them sparkle.

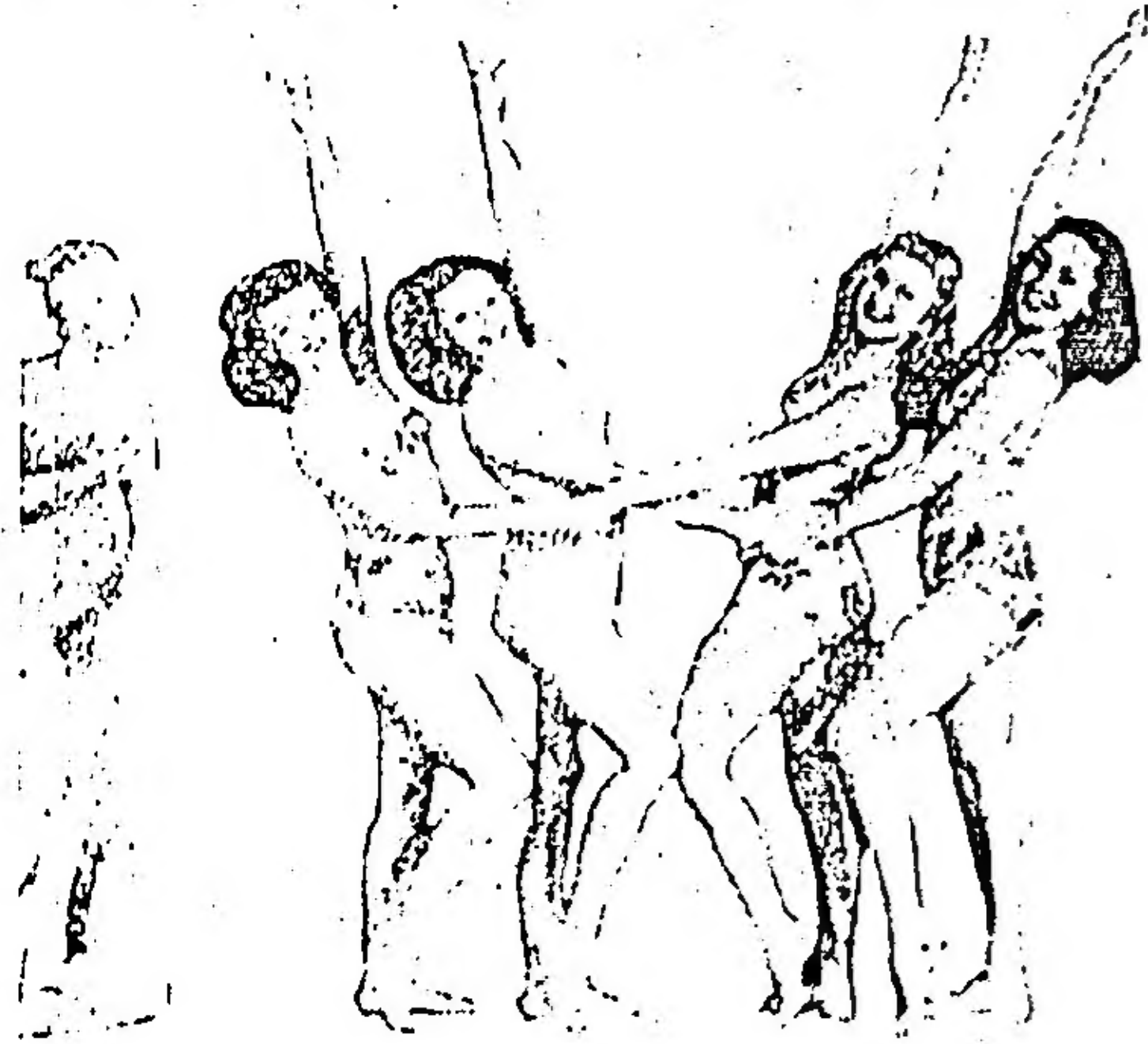
Kings

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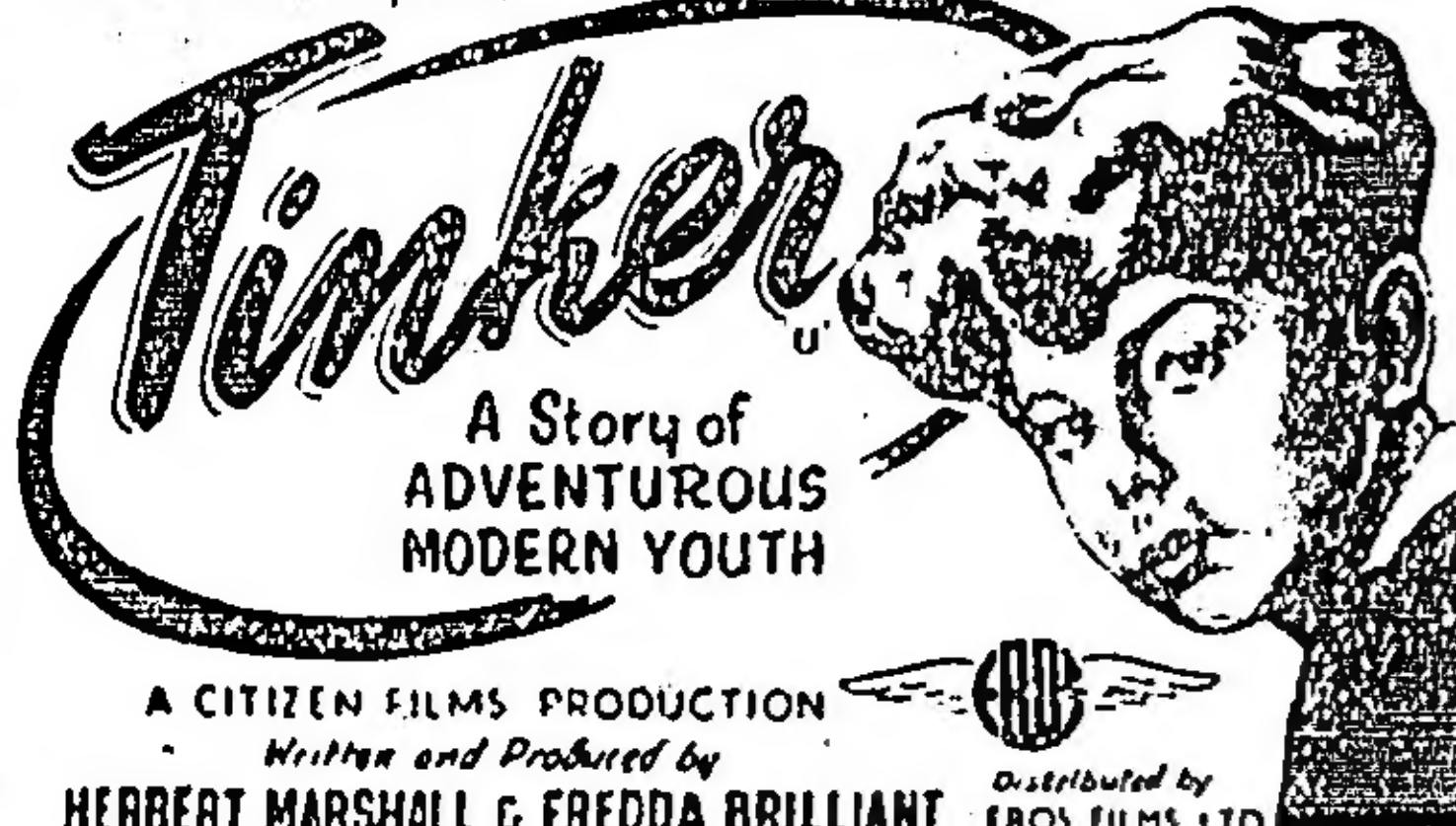
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IN TECHNICOLOR
Presented by 20th Century-Fox
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1. ENGLAND VS. SCOTLAND, For The
International Champion
2. NEW CASTLE VS. BLACKPOOL,
For The F. A. Cup.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Leo Falk and Phil Davis



3-Dimensional Films Of The Future

By FRED ISAAC

A talking point for cinema fans is the showing of a three-dimensional picture at the Festival of Britain Telecinema in London.

What are the prospects of such films being seen by the millions of cinema-goers all over the world?

Though the cost of cinema conversion is heavy, and therefore unlikely to be attempted for some years on a big scale, film images are most certainly coming out to greet you in almost human form.

Chorus girls in film 'musicals' will be dancing all around you, and the thundering hoofs of the pony express will almost raise dust in your eyes.

"Films have been imprisoned for so many years on their flat screens that people have long ago forgotten that one of their dimensions is missing," says Raymond Spottiswood, technical consultant to the British Film Institute.

The Institute is sponsoring the Festival of Britain ultra-modern cinema.

Big changes in films, as important as sound and colour, have been many years coming.

The first man to do anything about it was the British inventor Friese-Greene, whose life story is now being screened by the film industry as a Festival Year gesture.

He was the first man to take stereoscopic movies. He turned his two-lens camera on a London scene in 1889, but he didn't know the whole story.

TWO METHODS

There are two methods of bringing the third dimension to the screen. The one used at the Festival Telecinema in London is that of polarised light, with the audience wearing polaroid spectacles.

The other is the use of a "cyclorama screen" and a specially made cinema camera. To obtain the third dimension on a flat screen, film cameras have to take two pictures instead of one, sort of left and right eye view.

American tried out a red and green filter process in the 1930's, but it imposed eye-strain on the viewer. Many people saw short films made this way at the New York World's Fair.

Third-dimensional sound is not such a difficult problem, though it calls for a special apparatus.

A number of sound tracks are magnetically recorded in a film and reproduce the sound from the tracks over a number of speakers located in various parts of the cinema, giving the effect of movement of the source of the sound.

WELL TO THE FORE

British films are well to the fore in this development. Electric and Musical Instruments, Ltd., are co-operating with British Thomson Houston Co. in this development of film entertainment. It involves intricate problems of recording and interlocking sound reproduction.

The slinger of the future will have a feeling of being engulfed in whatever is taking place on the screen. A man will speak on the screen in front of him to another who may answer from apparently the side of the cinema. A gun may seem to be discharged at the back of the circle.

Filmgoing altogether will become a more stimulating experience. The difference will be as great as the revolution of the late 1920's, when the films began to talk.

Hollywood's "No, No, Nanette!" It's Almost Sheer Nonsense

Technicolour and first-class music by Vincent Youmans, all of them retrieved from his musical comedy "No, No, Nanette" of 1920 vintage, save "Tea For Two" from degenerating into sheer nonsense.

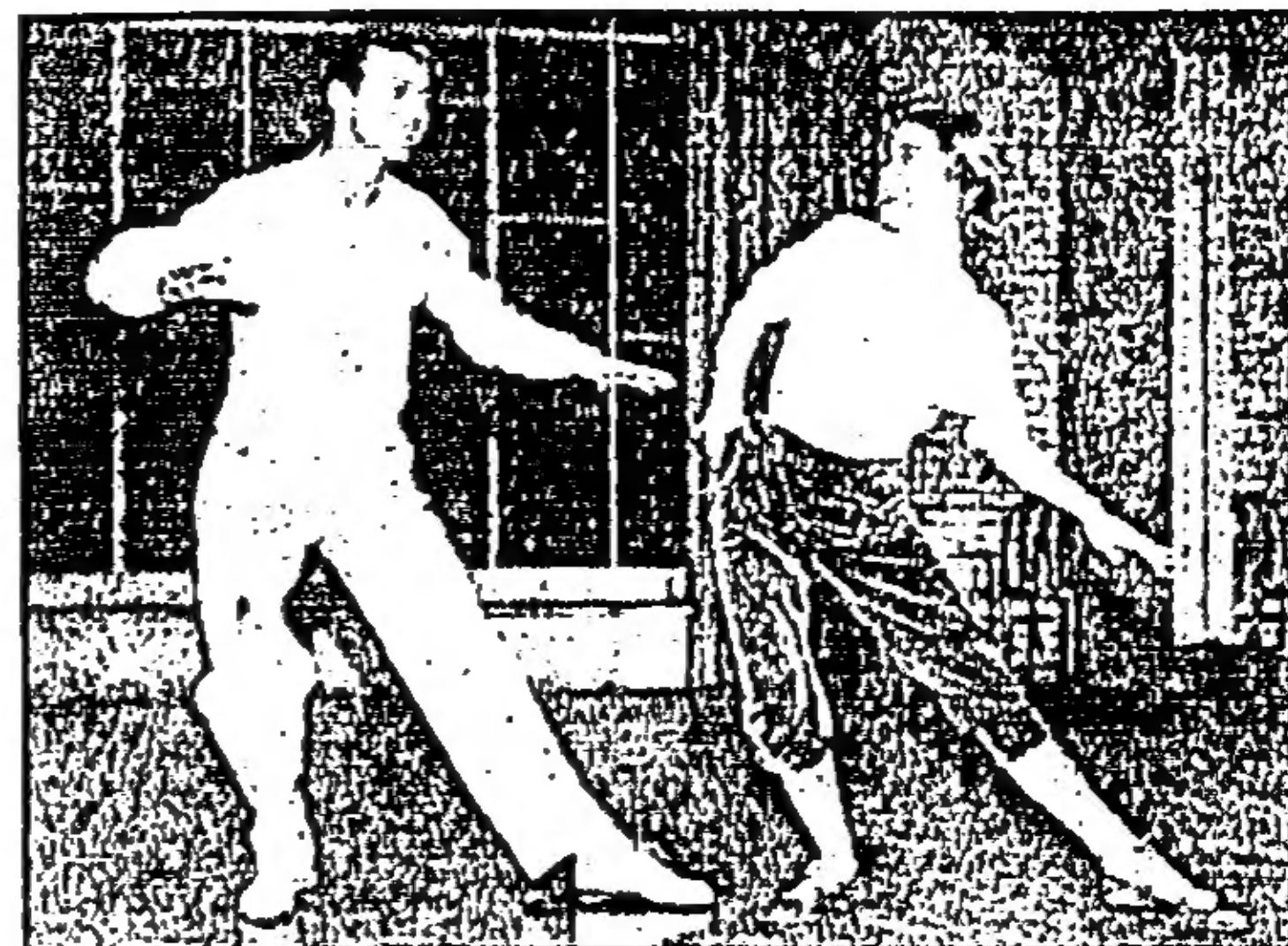
Doris Day plays an heiress with no money who is persuaded to finance a show, and Gordon MacRae is a song writer with moonshine in his head. S. Z. Sakall is guardian of the heiress who enters into a bet worth \$25,000, that she will persist in asserting the negative for 24 hours in a row.

So she says "No" to everything, even to the question posed by Mr. MacRae who wants to know if she loves him. This build-up of a negative accumulation reaches its climax in the song "No, No, Nanette," which is one of the high spots in the film. But, we never learn why the girl must be so negative.

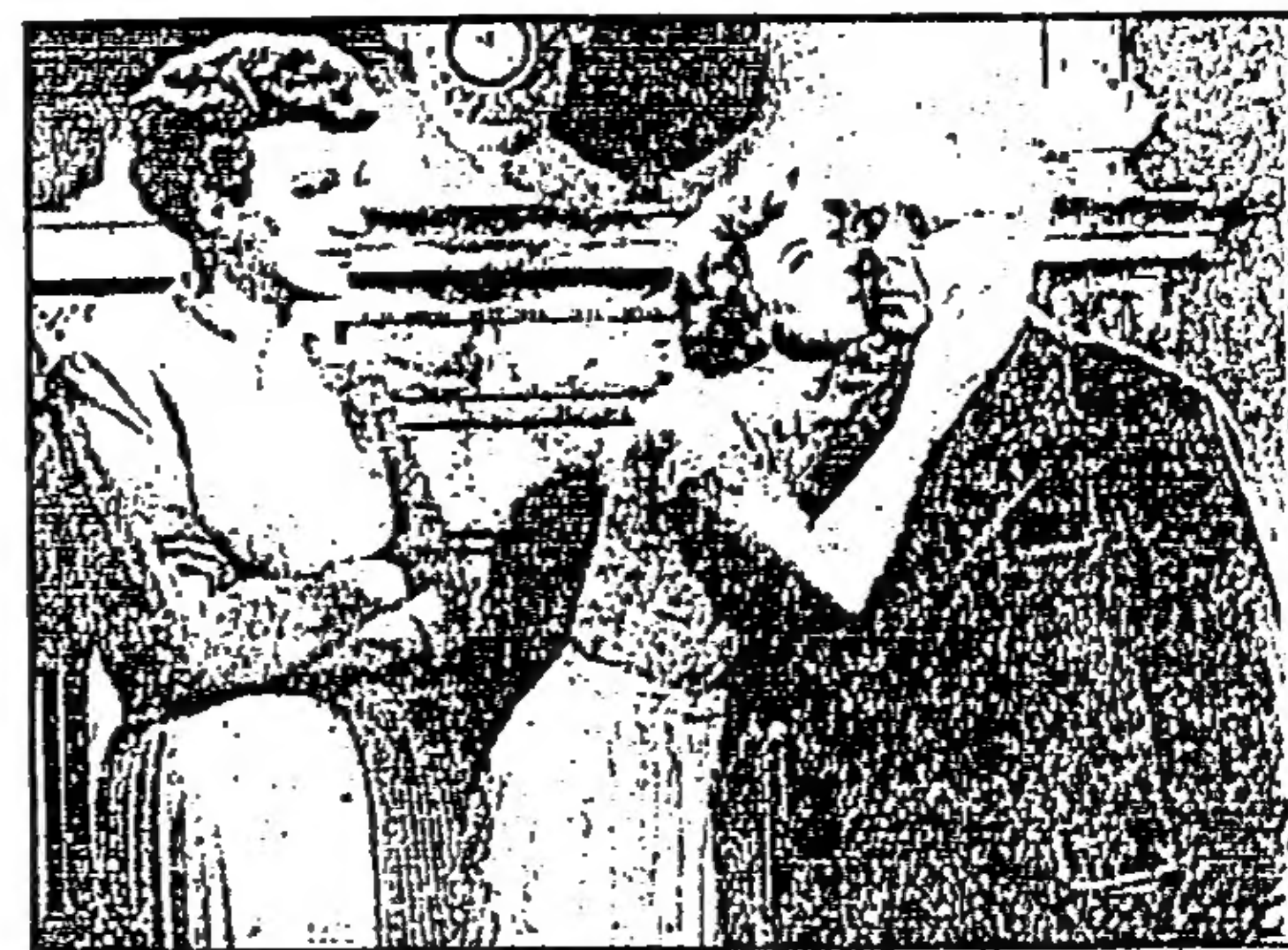
Eve Arden provides fun at odd moments, and so does Billy de Wolfe, but these flashes of wit occur rarely enough although there is an abundance of corn.

A compensating feature is the excellence of the Youmans score, and songs like "I want to be happy" and "Tea for Two" appear as fresh and lively as when they first enchanted millions more than 20 years ago.

—ADC



Gene Nelson and Doris Day go through the paces of a novel dance routine soon after the picture opens. Doris is a wealthy heiress and Gene is a dance instructor.



Despite the depression and the loss of all his money, S. Z. Sakall is still persuaded by Doris to bet \$25,000 that she will say "No" to all questions for 24 hours. Needless to say, she wins.

Continuing The Bette Davis Story

She Was Too Scared To Face The Camera

There is a story—probably fiction—that when Sam Goldwyn saw Bette Davis's first screen test he said: "Who did this to me?"

There is another—true—that a representative from Universal, sent to meet Bette Davis on her arrival in Hollywood, returned without her. He explained that he hadn't seen anyone who looked like an actress.

And after a number of unglamorous, ingenue roles, a studio executive told her that she had about as much sex appeal as Slim Sumner.

A major handicap was her unreasoned fear of the cameras. "The change from stage acting to the screen was terribly difficult for me," she admits. "I couldn't bear to face the camera. Every time a lens was focused on me I would involuntarily shrink and turn my back."

The result was expected. When her contract expired it was not renewed. The man who signed her was sacked and she began to think of returning for a second assault upon Broadway.

Once more another suggested staying a few days longer—and in those days her luck changed.

George Arliss was looking for someone to play opposite him in "The Man Who Played God." An English actor called Murray Kinross had appeared with Bette in a film called "The Menace" and he mentioned her to Arliss.

They were taking on not merely an unknown quantity; they were signing a "mousey little blonde" who had flopped.

Her new studio set out to make a leading lady of her, and Bette Davis took heed of one more suggestion by her mother to flatter herself up with a new personality. "She dyed her hair blonde, changed her make-up and cultivated a slipshod manner."

Bette Davis suddenly found herself talked about—not always in a complimentary fashion. There were those who did not like the new Davis look. She rode the criticism easily enough. People were at least beginning to talk and by the time her work in "Cabin In The Cotton" with Richard Barthelmess was before the public she was recognised as a distinct new personality.

The new Davis received one important check. The studio had watched her change of make-up; then they stepped in. They said she was beginning to look too much like Constance Bennett—so the hair went back to one shade lighter than the natural colour and it has stayed that way ever since.

Marriage

"Cabin In The Cotton" was her tenth picture. It was followed by "Three On A Match," "20,000 Years In Sing Sing," "Bureau Of Missing Persons," "The Working Man," "Parachute Jumper," "Fashion Follies Of 1934," "Jimmy The Gent"—a series of undistinguished films, turned out rapidly for the growing film audience.

They would have done nothing for an untalented actress. But through all their mediocrity there shone one thing: Miss Davis was an actress.

Half-way through this flood of films—in August, 1932—a young orchestra leader named Harmon O. Nelson arrived in Hollywood. They had met at school when

she was 14, he 15. They married—an unknown band-leader, a rising star. Bette Davis called the marriage "the noble experiment" and went off on her honeymoon.

She returned to find bigger roles waiting. Her star was rising higher.



THE NICEST LITTLE
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& 9.30 P.M.



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WALT DISNEY'S
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Color by Technicolor
An R.K.O. Picture

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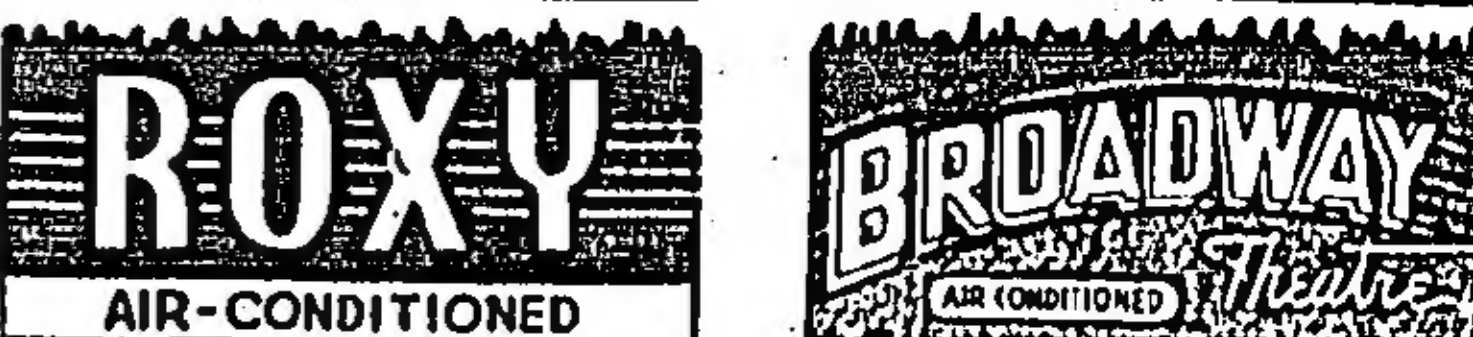
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Extra Performance 'TEA FOR TWO'
QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA
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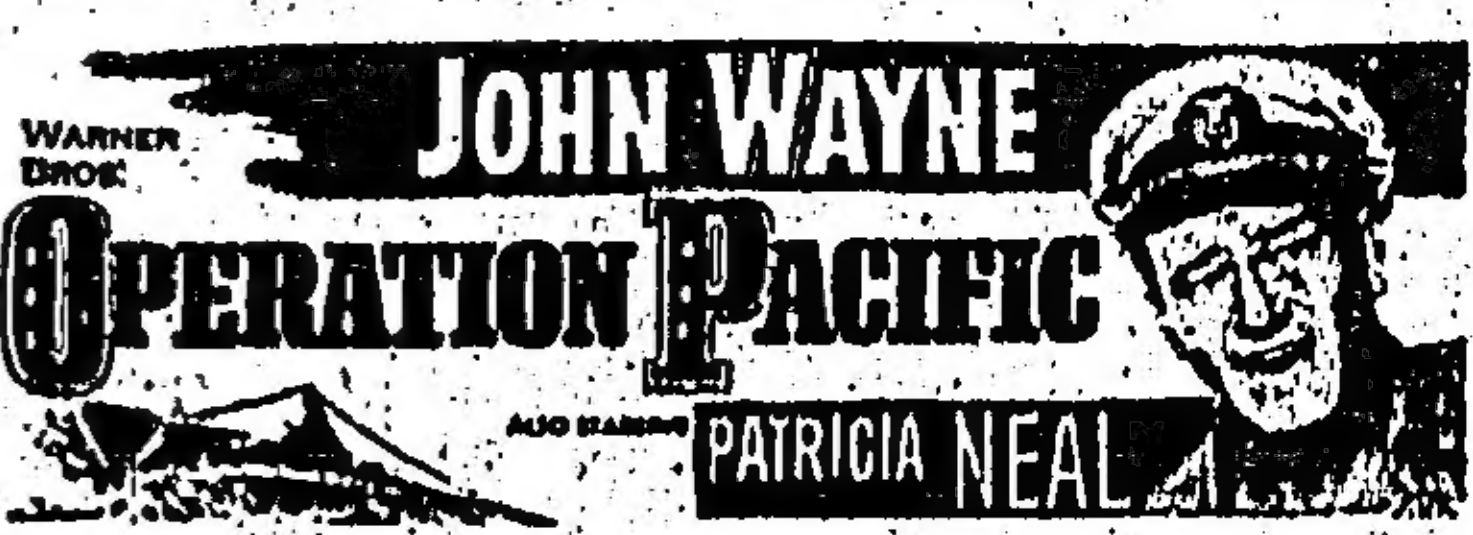
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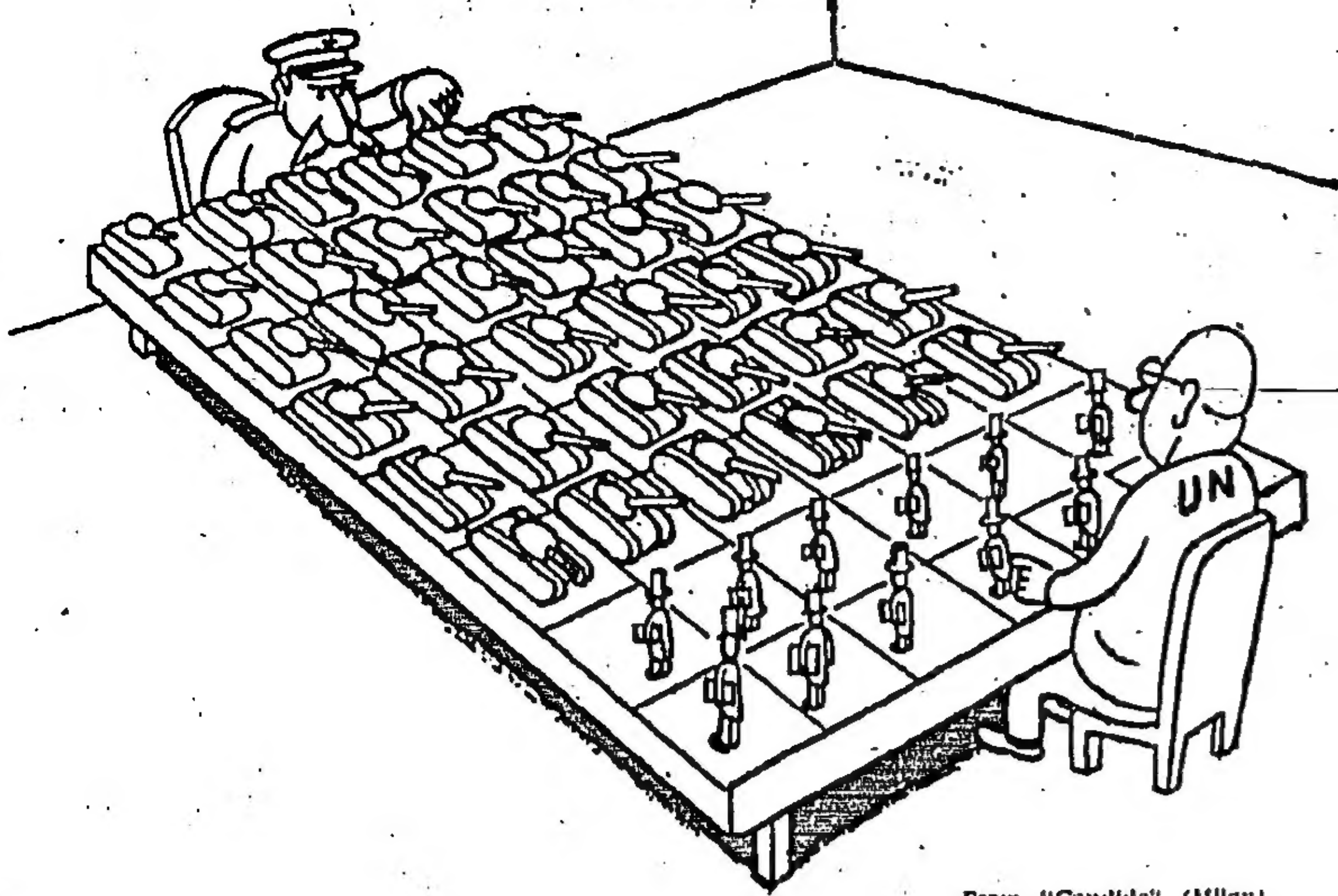
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From "Candida" (Milan)

RUSSIA BUSTS INTO THE FESTIVAL GAME

HURRAH for the Soviet way of life. Hurrah for the Festival of Russia. Hurrah for the great exhibition which Stalin built and sent 3,000 miles to the great market-place of the West, the Milan World Trade Fair.

I have just returned from visiting the show, and I am still fascinated by the boldness with which Russia has challenged, for the first time since the war, the best and finest that the leading nations of the West can produce.

The Russian bid opened with the arrival, six weeks ago, of

CHARLES FOLEY
reports on
THE MILAN FAIR

a general staff—Director Serge Vishniakov and his wife, with 12 leading technicians.

Armed with diplomatic cards, they set up headquarters in the fashionable Amstel Hotel. From the roof garden they surveyed Milan, the battleground.

The main body of Soviet factory experts piled up fibre suitcases in the lobby of a third-category hotel.

While the exhibits were assembled, the Russians were drilled and groomed. Men were given red silk armbands, the

ladies wore crimson hair-ribbons.

The Russian show was a sensation. Buyers who pressed in from every country in the world quickly stamped out again because they could get no answer on prices or deliveries. Such buyers were always referred to the Director—and Comrade Vishniakov never seemed to be about.

Angry industrialists said they could see no purpose in the display. But to the rest of us, the 4,000,000 sightseers, it was plain as a wink that Stalin put on this spectacular parade of wealth and industry simply to let us know what we have been missing.

Outside the Soviet paradise there was always Director Vishniakov's immense Russian limousine to draw the crowds. And when the people turned into the palace they were met with a burst of Cossack singing and a glowing vision in stained glass, eight feet high, lighted from within—of Joseph Stalin.

Beyond, a 200-yard panorama of Soviet products and machines.

NO match

WITH all this effort the result has been a disappointment for the Russians. The Moscow planners let down their Western followers with a bang.

British, American, and German experts dismissed Russian technical pretensions at a glance. They all told me that the Soviet precision machinery was inferior to that made in the West.

Performances of machines working at the fair do not match up to ours in either quality or production capacity.

The exhibits were poorly finished. Metal parts betrayed second-grade production. Aluminum castings were pitted with holes which even paint could not conceal.

Farmers said they had better tractors at home. Workers from the Necchi sewing machine factory an hour away—they make electrically-driven models and export them to America by the thousand—found the Russians proudly showing machines still worked by hand or treadle.

Girls from the ultra-modern Olivetti typewriter plant outside Milan goggled at Soviet models nearly 20 years out of date.

And the bicycles! All Europe is cycling mad, and here the Russians were showing bicycles of incredibly clumsy design, with poor quality tyres and bad finish. One had a brake that came down on top of the tyre.

NO peeping

WOMEN of Europe's elegant cities exclaimed at the wonderful Russian furs, but declared them botched in cut and style.

The textiles and shoes we saw would not be salable in the shabbiest Western village. Radios were dialled for Russian stations only.

At the exit of the Russian pavilion Vishniakov placed an angel (with a red hairband) holding a golden book in which awed visitors might write their comments.

After the opening day the pages were clipped together so that no one could flip them back to read the opinions offered.

Said an American friend, "You can quote me that this is the finest propaganda for Western Europe we could ever hope for."

Let us not be too proud. At the tiny British stand, occupied mostly by B.E.A. photographs of foreign capitals, one visitor was the American Ambassador, James Dunn.

He gazed tacitly round and, striving to compile the young man in charge, said: "I suppose you people have been busy on the Festival?"

The Englishman: What Festival?

Mr Dunn: "Why, the Festival of Britain." The young man blinked. "And what is that, sir?" he inquired.

—(London Express Service.)

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STALIN TRIES THE BAG OF GOLD

... It is part of the Soviet undercover technique used to win friends and influence people ... quite distinct from the open strike-raising action used in Persia during recent months

Danger in the Middle East—2...by Sefton Delmer

ALEXANDROS, Patriarch of Antioch, is 83 years old, and he looks it. But when I went to visit him in his patriarchal palace on the street called Straight in Damascus I found this aged, white-bearded Arab prelate of the Greek Orthodox Church jauntily preparing to take a little trip to Moscow this July.

And that although he is bent almost double with arthritis.

No, he is not a Communist. In fact—unlike our own Dean of Canterbury—he staunchly declares the Christian and the Marxist

faiths to be incompatible. The lure of Moscow for this kindly old priest is not theological or doctrinal. It is simply—GOLD.

He told me: "For hundreds of years before the Bolshevik revolution the See of Antioch enjoyed the closest relations with the Church in Russia. We used to receive substantial revenues from there. That all stopped in 1918.

"Now I am told by my friend the Metropolitan of

Moscow that if I will come and visit him in July there is an excellent chance of his receiving authority to start sending us an annual remittance of two thousand pounds in gold." He sighed wistfully. "Two thousand pounds in gold! It would come in so useful."

Moscow's nobbling of the patriarch, revered head of the most important Christian community in the Arab world, is typical of the brilliant political

warfare the Kremlin is waging against us in the Middle East.

Forgotten, for the moment, are the atheistic scruples of Marxism, forgotten the thousands of Greek Orthodox priests ruthlessly liquidated in Soviet Russia and the Balkan satellite States in order to "liberate" these countries from the "opium" of religious superstition. All that matters for the present is to get an important and influential body of men looking to Soviet Russia for help and leadership. Ideological alignment will follow as a natural consequence.

Unaware

IT works out beautifully. The patriarch himself has not been able to resist an invitation to sign his name to the Communist-sponsored "peace" appeal. He has called on his flock to follow his example.

Above all, the news of the new ties between their spiritual leader and the Soviet-authorized Church of Russia has brought about a pro-Russian orientation among many members of the Greek Orthodox Arab community—particularly the younger ones.

But what impressed me more than anything else about the Russian technique of political warfare in the Middle East was the large number of highly placed men I met who were either completely unaware of it or dismissed it as insignificant. The reason for this is that in the Arab countries of the Middle East, from the Lebanon to Syria, Iraq, Jordan, and Egypt, the Politburo agents are as yet making no effort to create anything like a Communist mass movement.

Their job

INSTEAD, the Politburo is: 1 ORGANISING a closely-knit Communist underground. This underground is restricted to brainworkers.

Muscleworkers, the traditional stormtroopers of the proletarian revolution, are being ignored for the moment.

2 WORKING through non-Communist and sometimes even ostensibly anti-Communist or-

"Vermeer" with a bank, and called upon a lawyer whom he asked to act as intermediary for its sale. He had thought out a careful story of acquiring the picture from an old French family which was selling heirlooms with great secrecy.

BILL: £58,000

THE picture was certified as genuine by an expert and at the end of 1937 sold to the Boymans Museum in Amsterdam for £58,000, of which Van Meegeren's share was £40,000.

Van Meegeren explained his sudden wealth by saying he had won a lottery; and later, as his wealth increased in huge leaps, as a result of other forgeries, he claimed to have won the lottery a second time.

The critics might never have tumbled to van Meegeren's forgeries had he not sold a picture for £165,000 to Marshal Goring. After the war the picture was discovered, suspicion of being a collaborator with the Germans fell upon van Meegeren. It was then that he confessed and indeed fought to prove himself the master forger that he was.

He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, but he died before they could take him to prison.

A public opinion poll taken in Holland just before his death showed him the second most popular man in the country after the Prime Minister. The people loved him for what he had done to the experts.

Hugh Cleland

CRIMINAL or GENIUS?

★ They called him the Master Forger. Three years after his death the dispute still goes on about van Meegeren, the man who fooled the experts.

IN 1937 a comparatively unknown Dutch portrait painter named Han van Meegeren sold a picture to the Dutch Government for £58,000.

The picture was all his own work, but van Meegeren had painted it in the style of the great Flemish master of the seventeenth century Vermeer—and had signed the canvas with Vermeer's name. The result was that the critics and experts who dismissed the portrait painter's own work with a shrug hailed the fake Vermeer as a masterpiece.

Van Meegeren forged seven other "Old Masters"; they fetched a total of £703,000 and posed a question the experts have not yet answered—what makes a masterpiece in painting, the picture or the master's signature on a corner of it? Would van Meegeren's eight paintings have earned three quarters of a million pounds if he had signed them with his own name?

HE HATED THEM

IT was his hatred of the art experts and a desire to show them up, not the desire for money, that started van Meegeren on his career as a forger says a new book about him. He was the son of a strict schoolmaster who deplored his son's choice of an artist's career.

He earned his bread and butter painting portraits, which he detested, but no one showed interest in what to him was his more important and serious work.

One day in 1929, a friend who shared his views on critics, told van Meegeren of how he had fooled an eminent art expert with a "Rembrandt" he had himself painted, which the expert had accepted at once as a genuine work of the Master.

Van Meegeren pondered the story for three years. In 1932 he decided he would paint a

NANCY

Dog-gone Useless



By Ernle Bushmiller

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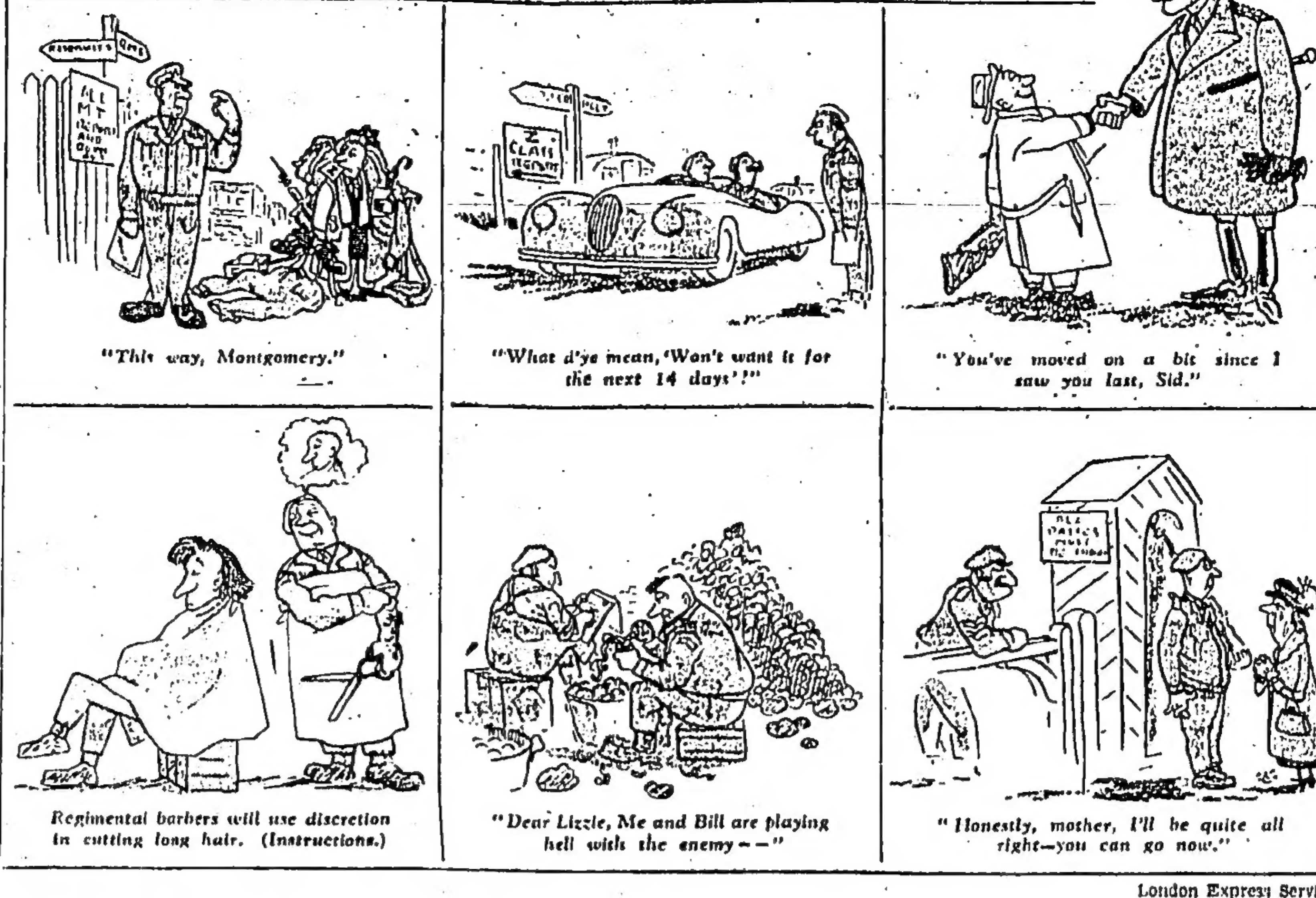
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DAIRY FARM

GILES DOWN AMONG THE Z MEN



CURED HIS DUODENAL

By William Townshend

FOR 25 years John Parr spent a "small fortune" trying to cure his duodenal ulcer. Nearly 600,000 people suffer from this kind of complaint in England and Wales every year.

Then he went to a cocktail party, where he heard about Dr. J. Jacques Spira, who cured 95 percent of his patients by methods directly opposite to the recognized ulcer treatment.

Dr Spira cured Parr in five weeks, permanently.

Strict diet

JOHN PARR found that normal treatment consisted mainly of rest and a strict diet. When you have an ulcer your stomach functions too quickly, and doctors say the best way to slow it down is to feed it fats.

But that is "only the initial answer," says Dr. Spira. He argues this way. It is generally believed that too much acid causes ulcers. But acid cannot do it alone.

Spira points to bile as the villain. It starts the trouble and keeps it going with the help of acid. Eliminate the bile and you break up the deadly combination.

Fat stimulates the flow of bile into the stomach. "The answer to the problem," says Spira, "is to eat less fat."

But he warns: "It is physically impossible to live normally on a diet entirely free of fats. What I prescribe is a low-fat diet."

Lots of cream

FOR years John Parr had been doing the opposite. He knew that a strict ulcer treatment consisted of living on milk and semi-liquid foods like arrow-root farin, junket, custard, thick soup, and vegetable purée.

Once or twice a day he was allowed a "coddled egg" and some thin bread and butter. He had lots of cream and olive oil.

He had to avoid such things as fried fish, porridge, high game, meat soup, cheese, curries and new bread. He was told to have no meat for six months.

One of his first diets consisted largely of milk, orange juice, toast, mussels and "an inordinate amount of steamed fish." He had to eat or drink something every two hours.

His two "arch-enemies" were alcohol and tobacco.

With Dr Spira's treatment he found that milk was "forbidden" except in the smallest quantity for tea and coffee.

He had to by-pass all foods rich in fats. He could have a wide choice of fish, grilled, boiled or even fried if he removed the butter.

He could enjoy again lobsters, crab and oysters. But he had to avoid fatty fish like salmon, herring, mackerel, and kippers.

But no stews

OF meat HE COULD HAVE beef, mutton, lamb, veal, pork (but not the crackling), kidneys, ham, and smoked meats.

But HE COULD NOT eat stews, ox-tails, curries, tripe, sausages, puddings, and pies. He had to stick to grilled or roasted meats, but miss anything bologn, fried, braised or minced.

Poultry, he found, should be roasted, not boiled.

He could eat all root vegetables except onions, leeks and radishes. Potatoes should be boiled or baked in their jackets. Eggs were banned.

He was allowed to smoke moderately, particularly after meals.

Drink? Dr Spira put it like this: "There is no reason why a moderate amount of alcohol in dilute form should do any harm."

Rich man's fat

THE whole story is told in "How I Cured My Duodenal Ulcer" (Michael Joseph, 6s. 6d.). Dr Spira argues that feeding habits cause ulcers. Civilization and a better standard of living have resulted in people eating richer foods.

A wealthy man eats more fat than a poor man. He also gets ulcers more often.

Of the rest, his doctor said: "There's no doubt about it. They are quite definitely better."

Here is a list showing the amount of fat in some common foods. The figures are for dehydrated foods because this is the best way of showing their fat-content:

Food	Percentage of fat
BUTTER	85
MARGARINE	85
CHEESE	30-67
MILK	30
EGGS	50-63
BEEFSTEAK	40
LAMB CHOP	60
PORK CHOP	63
BACON	72-85
PILCHARD	40
SALMON	25
MACKEREL	28
HALLIBUT	20
TROUT	10
COD and HADDOCK	2
WHITE BREAD	1.9
BROWN BREAD	2.6
OATMEAL	9
VEGETABLES	1-5
FRUITS	1-8
HONEY	0
SUGAR	0
Salad-oils, lard, pastry shortenings, cooking fats, and cod-liver oil are all 100 per cent. fat.	

(London Express Service)

(London Express Service)

WHEN A WOMAN LIVES TWO LIVES AT ONCE

By MARGARET LANE

IN spite of all the labour-saving devices in the world, life is more difficult for women than it used to be. It is harder for us than it was for our mothers to live an entirely satisfying life. More is expected of us for one thing. We are given a wider choice in the kind of life we lead: yet in spite of improved status and opportunities, frustration and nervous strain among women are undeniably on the increase.

Most women today have worried the problem in private, with varying success: but I have never until now seen the contemporary woman's dilemma seriously analysed in an intelligent book. "The Art of Being a Woman," by Amabel Williams-Ellis (Bodley Head, 7s. 6d.), is a practical attempt to examine the whole position of women today.

Is the well-educated girl of today best advised to aim at marriage or a career?

If she chooses a career to the exclusion of marriage, she may suffer from an unhappy sense of loss. If she devotes herself to married life and the bringing up of children she is in danger of frustration of another sort—the consciousness of faculties unused.

This can only be done at all at the cost of great strain on the mother and can be done well only if the children are largely

cared for by somebody else—not always the happiest solution for the children. Yet too many women become a human sacrifice to their homes, to the eventual damage of everybody's nerves.

There is a certain irony in the century-old struggle for the emancipation of women having been quietly sabotaged, in our time, by the disappearance of the domestic servant.

The ladylike pioneers of women's freedom worked on the assumption that the drudgery of domestic life would continue to be done, as always, by cooks and housemaids. The battle for various freedoms was gradually won in happy ignorance of the fact that there lurked below stairs the most efficient fifth column ever known.

In the moment of victory the counter-attack was launched from this unexpected quarter, and the granddaughters of the pioneers and themselves, not enjoying the fruits of emancipation at all, but tied for life to the work abandoned by the fifth columnists. It is not much good having a degree and a choice of careers if you have to spend your working life at the sink.

Clearly this business of being a woman, of solving these problems so that you are neither embittered and frustrated on the one hand, nor a tiresome human sacrifice on the other, requires a technique of living which our mothers did not know.

What does Mrs Williams-Ellis recommend? Oddly enough, she makes the sound but unfashionable suggestion that we should begin by dispassionately examining our own characters, and trying to improve them.

The devoted wife and mother who has given up all for her family, too often becomes the "human sacrifice" who is first

a reproach and then a bore to her children.

The frustrated career woman too easily turns into the "owner-driver" type of wife and mother, from whom husband and children eventually escape.

A knowledge of psychology, says Mrs Williams-Ellis, is the modern woman's best weapon against her falling. Without this key, our own motives re-

main hidden from us, and we remain what women have always traditionally been—marvellous self-deceivers.

This manual of female behaviour contains no easy solution of the problem, but does offer much sensible advice.

The wife and mother immersed in her duties is implored to insist on a reasonable amount of leisure for her own use—even at

the expense of some of the dusting and polishing.

Young husbands today, Mrs Williams-Ellis has observed, are more willing than men ever were before to take a share in home-keeping and child rearing.

The clever woman accepts this help as easily and freely as she accepts love. It is a mistake to keep too rigidly to the old distinctions between male and female duties in the home.

(World Copyright Reserved—London Express Service.)

My nominee for
the most English
thing of all...

THE Festival proper is now on. I suggest, therefore, to wind up my own personal Festival excursions, that we look up one of the great figures of British life and history—the good old English oak.

Do you know of anything more botanically British, more sturdy, honourable, and festival-worthy than this regular John Bull of a tree?

They say you have to go abroad to appreciate your own country and that's certainly true about the oak. It's all wrong to be insular, I know, but really, when you see some of the 300 other species of oak in the world, you realise how frightfully un-British they are.

About the only quality these foreigners have in common with our decent upright English oaks is the fact they bear acorns. Most of them couldn't even hide a president, let alone a king.

I've never felt so lonely and far from home as I did in America once when someone showed me a gaudy growth with bright red jagged leaves and said it was an oak tree.

It was the same in Korea, where there's a miserable stunted bush in the hills that stands no higher than a Korean. But because it has acorns it must be an oak to somebody.

Adventure

THE real oak, the English oak, has played a stirring part in our history of adventure on the sea. It took 2,000 oak trees to make a 74-gun ship, and their timbers are lying, still unrotted, beneath every sea.

The world was opened up by the English oak that took Clive to India, Cook to Australia, Wolfe to Quebec, and the Pilgrim Fathers to New England.

Everyone knows all this, but have you ever thought what a moral force the oak has been to Britain?

No botanist or countryman has ever discovered a single breath of scandal about the

oak. Its timber is incorruptible and it hasn't the hidden weaknesses of the treacherous elm, whose limbs split off without warning.

In the East they praise the bamboo because it bends with the wind but the oak tree bows to no storm. It doesn't need to because its wood is sound and its roots are firm in the soil of Britain.

Enemies

THE lines of the third Eddystone lighthouse (now on Plymouth Hoe) were copied from an oak tree, and they have been a model for beacons in exposed positions for 200 years. John Smeaton, the designer got the idea while looking at an oak in Devon.

The English oak has more natural enemies than any other tree. It is irritated and provoked by several hundred fungoid growths and creeping pests. Yet it still thrives and we who have settled in its domain (for oak trees were in Britain long before we were) have learned to do the same.

At all times of the year there are insects busy laying eggs in it or grubs hatching out and gnawing its vitals. Caterpillars swarm all over its leaves, and the nasty little gall wasps force the tree to make oak apples in order to feed their fellow-travelling young.

If the phlegmatic oak could scratch it would be in a state of agitation all the time but it

has learned the value of a clear conscience and a tranquil mind. And so it lives for almost ever.

There are oak trees alive today that were there before William the Conqueror, and their fathers were on intimate terms with the Druids.

Oak trees begin as acorns, of course, and they reach maturity (or naval) age at 80 to 100. Those not called on to serve their country as young as this remain in the oak tree reserve for another two or three hundred years.

After that age oak trees begin to get the middle-aged spread, but instead of trying to slim they make a virtue of their girth and grow more magnificent as the centuries slip by.

My acorns

OAKS suffer in old age (in silence) from a form of arborescent duodenal ulcer that makes the evening of their life rather hollow. Instead of getting butterflies in the stomach they have small boys, squirrels, and owls clambering about inside.

I always take a pocketful of acorns with me when I go abroad. I steal them from my own arsenal of catapult ammunition and plant them surreptitiously on foreign soil.

Some day my fifth column of English oaks may grow up and pass on to the rest of the world some of the qualities they have given up.

(London Express Service)

WEEK-END WOMANSENSE

FOOTSORE
GIRLS?
NONSENSE!

EILEEN ASCROFT argues it out
with Mr. Cocker... the man
who says women wear the wrong
sort of shoes to work.

DO working girls wear the right kind of shoes? Mr. H. Cocker, president of the National Federation of Foot Trades Associations, does not think so.

At Hackney the other day he criticised the footwear factories and says: "Light fashion shoes with platform soles and heels were never meant to take that sort of wear," he said.

I have been watching the girls going home from London factories and stores, and it seems to me that girls in the South go in for more sensible shoe shopping. Out of 30 girls I saw only one who had red platform shoes, two were wearing flimsy sandals, and not more than half a dozen high heels. The rest wore comfortable "flaties."

In a West End store I did not find one salesgirl wearing high heels.

The buyer of a big London shoe store tells me that more women buy for comfort and wear rather than high fashion. Out of every 10 pairs of shoes sold this spring four were flat, with wedge heels. He listed the hardest-on-feet jobs as: (1) saleswomen; (2) models; (3) waitresses; and (4) nurses.

Comfort First

Mrs. DOROTHY L. THOMPSON, who has worked seven years in a shoe department, says three pairs of shoes a year, chosen with low Cuban heels for comfort, and in half a century she has kept a special pair for work, has them repaired as often as they need it. During sales and hot weather she changes during the day. First, all treatment is a salt and warm water footbath at night.

Mrs. Valerie Hudson is a champion of the court shoe for work. "I have them for all occasions and don't date," she says.

The Queen's Way

EXPERT who defends the platform shoe is the Queen's maker, Edward Ravine. "Quarter platforms in high-heeled models," he says, "have proved a great asset to women who have to be on their feet all day." The Royal family frequently choose this type of shoe for engagements which involve a lot of standing.

Last word in footwear comes from Mr. Cocker, with some advice on how to make shoes last longer: "Wear different pairs on alternate days. When wet, stuff with newspapers and leave to dry in a draught. Never buy shoes too small."

Drip

QUESTION put to six hours-wives recently on what is the worst designed article in the home brought an almost unanimous reply... the teapot.

I endorse this verdict. I have tried six models in three months and met with slipping, dripping spouts and burnt fingers.

Says the manufacturer: "We are in the hands of the designer." Says the designer: "It's what the shops ask for." And the retailer tells me: "It's what the public wants." So the housewife gets the blame... and continues to burn her fingers.

Nylon—And New

NYLON news from the B.I.F.: Proofed nylon turtan gaberdine is used for a hard-wearing, easy-to-wash lumber jacket and dungarees for a child.

For men there are nylon tricots pyjamas to match sets of

ASCOT, 1951



MOST attractive Ascot outfit this year will be in a strong feeling for the matching coat and dress or the white dress with a brilliantly patterned coat and hat. Ensembles coming into the shops are embroidered with silk braid, often gold-embroidered. Cost is about £23 for the slim-fitting dress and loose, short-sleeved coat. Colours include natural, scarlet, sapphire, tobacco, white and soft green. Above is a loose black bouffant worn over a dress of grey stripes.

tricot underwear. And for women, many new kinds of foundation garments made from strong, light two-way stretch nylon elastic net and nylon velvet.

Fashion Flashes

PARIS: Early autumn forecast of French millinery comes from Leonard Craven, who buys half a million hats each year for English women and is the father of Fath's English model, Jackie Craven. "Smaller than ever," he tells me, "even flatter, with a strong oriental influence, and lots of wavy brimmed berets."

NEW YORK: It will be a print summer. Printed silks are used as sole linings and for slim, halter-necked dresses under waisted jackets. Sophisticated cocktail dresses are made out of humble twill, with gay print designs, off-the-shoulder neck-lines, and side-draped skirts sit almost to the knee. (WORLD COPYRIGHT RESERVED.—(London Express Service).)

Paris Coiffures Play Up Soft, Ear-covering Features

HAIR-dos from hair-stylist Antonio, feature soft side treatments which tend to cover the ears. Figures below illustrate this trend.

AT LEFT: A version of the asymmetric coiffure is waved over the ear at one side with the movement continued to the nape. The parting is slanted so that there is an important curl coming down over the forehead on the left with the rest of the hair also brushed forward.

TOP RIGHT: Gold beads in various forms make this shell-like hair ornament which is finished by a chin-strap necklace of topazes and ruby dangle.



Dorothy Barkley presents

A Panorama Of Fabrics At
The B. I. F.

LONDON: THE B.I.F. has opened this month with the largest display of textiles in its history. All kinds of materials are there, in every imaginable colour, from the newest nylon to the traditional Scotch tartans. The brightness and colour of the fair are there with materials draped, hung and festooned in imaginative displays.

A Real Sarong
Would Never
Get By The
Censor

As an anthropologist who knows what the South Seas are really like, Dr. William A. Lessa, has squirmed through many a film version of life in the land of sarongs.

He's finally done something about it. He got a job as technical adviser in a South Sea island film and he's making sure they show it right.

The very first thing he says, is no sarongs. "To start with, 'sarong' is the name for a garment worn in the East Indies, not in the Pacific Islands," he said. "In the second place, it is not the kind of thing Dorothy Lamour wears."

"A real sarong is something like a bath towel wrapped around the waist. No more. Even if it were technically correct, it'd never get by the censors." On Lessa's advice, the natives in 20th Century-Fox' "Friendly Islands" wear the lava-lava. It covers the subject more adequately.

The most prevalent Hollywood misconception about life in the South Pacific, Lessa said, is that all the girls are beautiful.

Not All Pretty

"Very few native girls look like Dorothy Lamour," Lessa said. "Most of them are fat and ugly. I'm glad to see they've hired some of those for this picture."

However, there are a lot of pretty girls in the film too. They have to be pretty, he explained, or there wouldn't be any point to the story.

The "natives" in most Hollywood pictures bubble nonsense syllables at each other. Therefore, 20th had Lessa invent a whole new Polynesian language to be spoken in "Friendly Islands."

"I combined Hawaiian and Tahitian," he said. "Anybody who knew one or the other of the languages well could understand the language after listening for a while."

Lessa works as technical adviser and teaches anthropology classes at University of California at Los Angeles.

"It's a nice way to round out a professor's salary," he said.—United Press.

It was a meeting place for spun rayon, printed with all nations, too. At the green and tangerine abstract motifs, worn with green fabrics firm there was a curious blending of East and West. Their aim was to show that rayons and cottons are suitable for traditional national costumes throughout the world. They presented a westernised version of the sari, which consisted of skirt in spun rayon trimmed with gold cord and tassels, finished with black cummerbund, and worn with a tussore bolero. In addition, the sari has provided inspiration for evening dress styles: the most impressive of these was in green taffeta edged with gold embroidery.

Latest developments in the manufacture of nylon were displayed at the stand of a nylon firm. Nylon yarns, they claim, are now used for more than two hundred different purposes. Women can dress from head to foot in nylon. And, in case there were any disbelievers, they have everything on display to prove it. They show nylon frocks with nylon accessories and companion sets of nylon lingerie. An evening dress in nylon velvet and net worn over a nylon poult slip, had bag and court shoes in the same velvet, and long gloves in suede-finished nylon jersey. Rose nylon chiffon, self-checked, makes an attractive afternoon dress, and was shown with a matching parasol and hat swathed with nylon voile.

The main advantages of nylon dresses are that they can be permanently pleated, are practically unshrinkable, and need no ironing. Nylon dresses and lingerie fabrics can be set into permanent pleats which remain knife-edged

even when washed. Here were seen some delightful pleated night dresses in nylon chiffon. The dress shown here is in candy-pink nylon voile, with an all-round pleated skirt which dries into crisp pleating after washing, without any ironing at all.

At the B.I.F. there is emphasis on research in crease-resistant fabrics. The materials at the stand of the firm first mentioned were pre-shrunk and treated for crease-resistance. Research is being carried on by the Linen Research Institute to find a means of making linen crease-resistant, and they have now patented a process. On show at the Irish Linen Guild stand were damask table cloths in traditional dog-rose designs and dress linens in violet, cinnamon, and grey.

Slenderella, designers of lingerie, show a new fabric—cotton marquisette, which consists of narrow satin stripes on a drawn thread ground, and which is an admirable material for night-dresses. Luxurious housecoats were shown in evening dress fabrics—velvets, tie-silk brocades, duchesse satins, taffetas, poils, all in rich colours. The housecoat illustrated here is in grey and pink brocade with a full skirt and high collar.

Other details noted: in the "hosiery court", stockings for sportswear in really attractive lace designs; nylon yarn for handknitting; showproofed sports jackets; crisp cotton organdie, specially processed to give an imitation of Swiss broderie anglaise.

Traditional Chinese style dresses were there, too, in floral and landscape prints—high standup collar, straight skirt, and small sleeves. One of these was shown in a rayon print with a gay design of ships, sea and rope. The traditional jacket was there, too, in cream

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FROM THE FLAX PLANT.

Experience being the greatest teacher compelled us to repeat a certain summer trouser of last year.

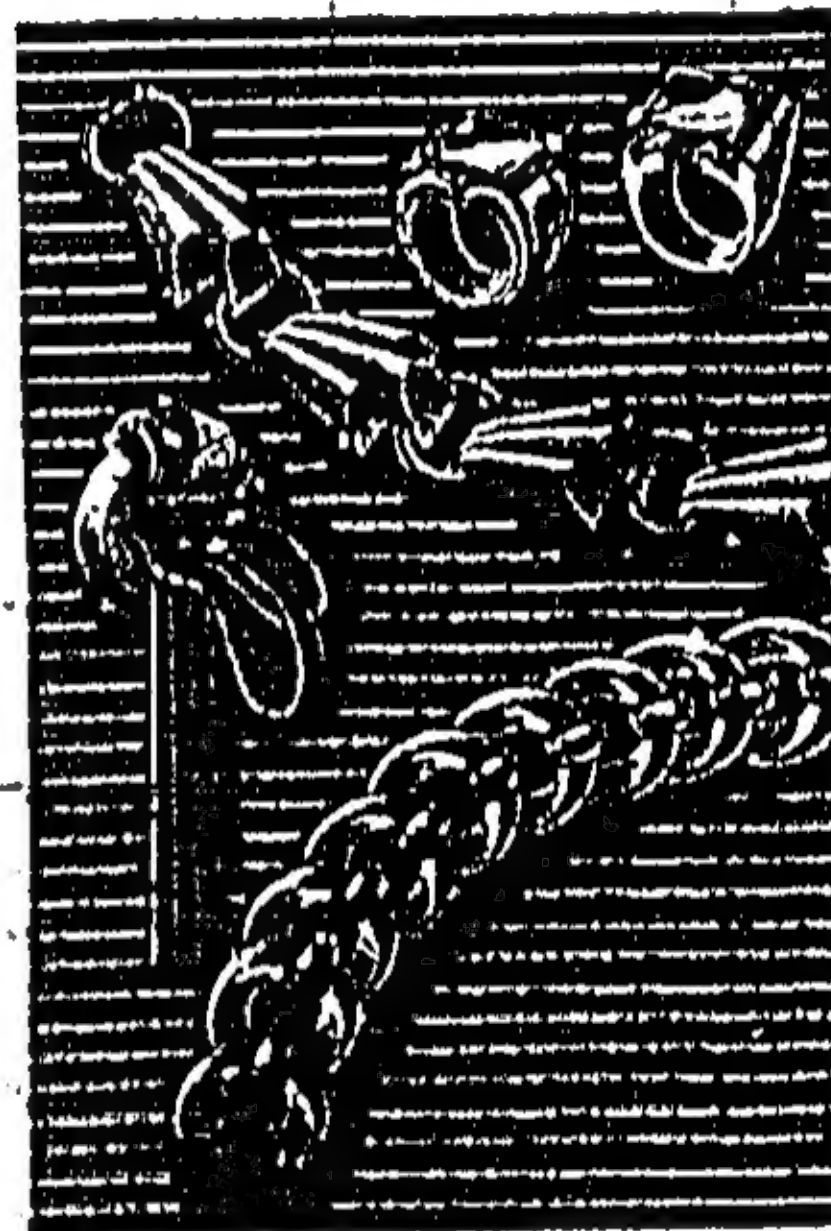
Made of Irish linen in the natural shade, it really is an ideal slack for inside or outside the office. Adjusters on the waistband serve to make the trouser self-supporting. Loops are provided for the man who insists on wearing a belt. There is one hip pocket.

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A VARIETY OF STYLES FOR MEN TOO.

SUSAN DEACON TODAY

FOUND—the lost
years of women

THE in-between years, from 17 to 20, used to be three lost years for a woman in Great Britain.

In America, for many years, the teenager has been A Person. Clothes and hair styles were designed for her, books and articles written and holidays arranged for her.

It is only since the war that the teenager (how they hate that word!) has "arrived" in Britain.

NOW, the shops have at last wakened up to the enormous demand there is for Junior Miss styles. There are special departments selling clothes to suit the young round figure; hats designed to suit the young round face.

WOMEN'S magazines have features devoted to the younger set, advising them on fashion and beauty.

Teenagers have much greater freedom than their mothers.

One beauty firm has started a Teenage Club, to teach them how to use make-up.

THEY ARE able to travel abroad without their parents.

A travel agency which runs winter sports holidays for teenagers says that on a long journey these youngsters are often more poised and composed than many adults.



The Younger Set in Paris use a striped starched collar, flowers and braid to trim their Spring Suits.

CHÉRIE



HOW DOES the new British teenager compare with her French and American sisters?

In America and France (especially Paris), teenagers are more sophisticated.

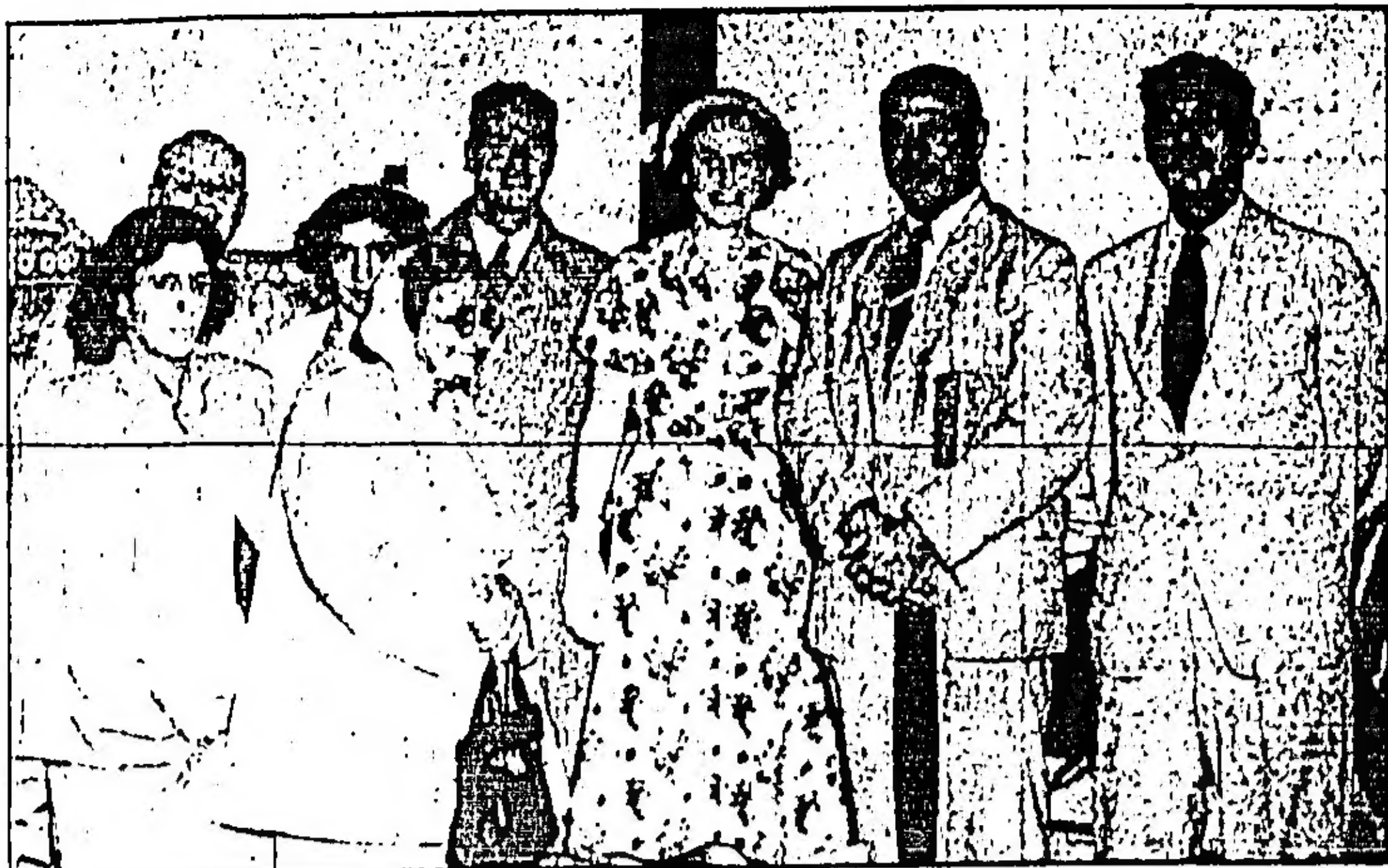
They grow up quickly: they study clothes and fashion detail earlier.

Although Britain's teenagers are an improvement on the pre-war hatless girl, with wrinkled stockings and no make-up, they still have a lot to learn.

Here are a few of the more usual mistakes teenagers make. THEY copy mothers. Their evening dresses are inclined to be a little too naked.

THEY wear too many hand-knit sweaters. A casual hair style looks untidy on them.

THEY wear flat-heeled shoes with everything. They carry a shoulder-bag when a handbag would look smarter.



MR Justice Williams and Mrs Williams (fifth and sixth from left) were given a great send-off at Queen's Pier when they went on leave last week. In picture with them are the Hon. Sir Man-kam Lo, Mrs and Miss Shroff, Mrs Ruttonjee, Mr H. C. Margrett and Dr the Hon. I. Newton. (Staff Photographer)



MR and Mrs G. E. Mardon (centre), who left for the United States by air last week, are pictured here at the passengers' reception room at Kai Tak airport with Mr and Mrs J. Wolfe. Mr Mardon is attending a Rotary International convention in Chicago. (Staff Photographer)



PICTURE taken at St John's Cathedral on Monday after the wedding of Detective Inspector John H. Rees and Miss Joan Beryl Rao Halkon. (Staff Photographer)



BRIDAL group taken after the wedding of Mr Francisco de Paolo Baptista and Miss Charlotte Mary Dragon. The wedding took place at the Rosary Church on Monday. (Staff Photographer)



BRIGADIER M. S. K. Maunsell, Chief of Staff, Hongkong Land Forces, inspecting latest trainees to pass out at a parade of the Hongkong Chinese Training Unit at Lyemun Barracks last week. (Wah Kiu Yat Po)



PICTURE taken on the occasion of the christening of Andrew Wing-hong, son of Mr and Mrs Jack Hooi, at St Andrew's Church last Sunday. (Yick Kin-hung)



SCENE from the winning play, "I Have Five Daughters," in the Diocesan Girls' School inter-class dramatic competition. Adapted from Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," it was staged by girls of Class 3A. (Staff Photographer)



MR and Mrs W. K. Nicholas Lam photographed with relatives and friends after their wedding at St Andrew's Church last Saturday. The bride was the former Miss Joan Lina Hoo. (Staff Photographer)



MR A. W. Black, President of the Engineering Society of Hong Kong, speaking at the annual dinner of the Society held at the Hongkong Hotel last week. Also seen in picture are His Excellency the Governor (left) and Lieut-Gen. Sir Robert Mansorgh. (Staff Photographer)

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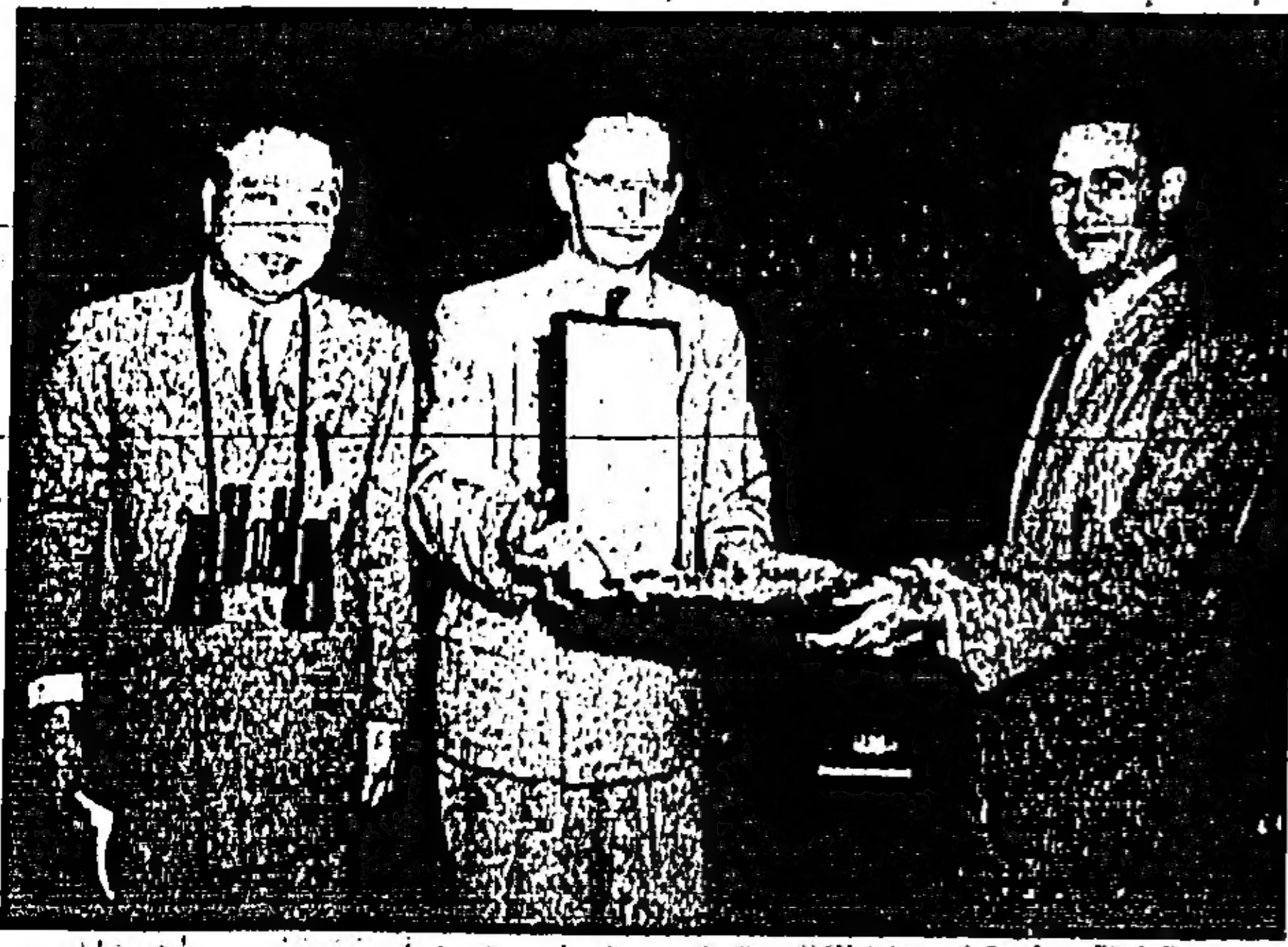
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SCENES taken during the recent visit of Hendon Football Club to Hongkong. Upper left picture gives an idea of the large crowds that saw the matches. Lower left: Pat Lynch, Hendon captain, leads his players on to the ground. Hill, Hendon goalkeeper, runs out for a smart save in upper right. Lower right: The visitors enjoying a spot of Chinese chow. (Staff Photographer)

Sun dresses
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THE Hon. D. Benson, Acting Chairman of Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (centre), presenting the Whitsun Plate to Mr C. L. Gregory, owner of Panda, which won the race. On left is Dr the Hon. S. N. Chau. (Golden Studio)



MR Peter B. Wong and Miss Julia Au photographed after their wedding at the Hop Yat Church last Monday. (Ming Yuen)



PICTURE taken after the christening at St Andrew's Church last Sunday of Rosamond Elaine, infant daughter of Detective Sub-Inspector and Mrs J. D. Brown. (Yick Kin-hung)



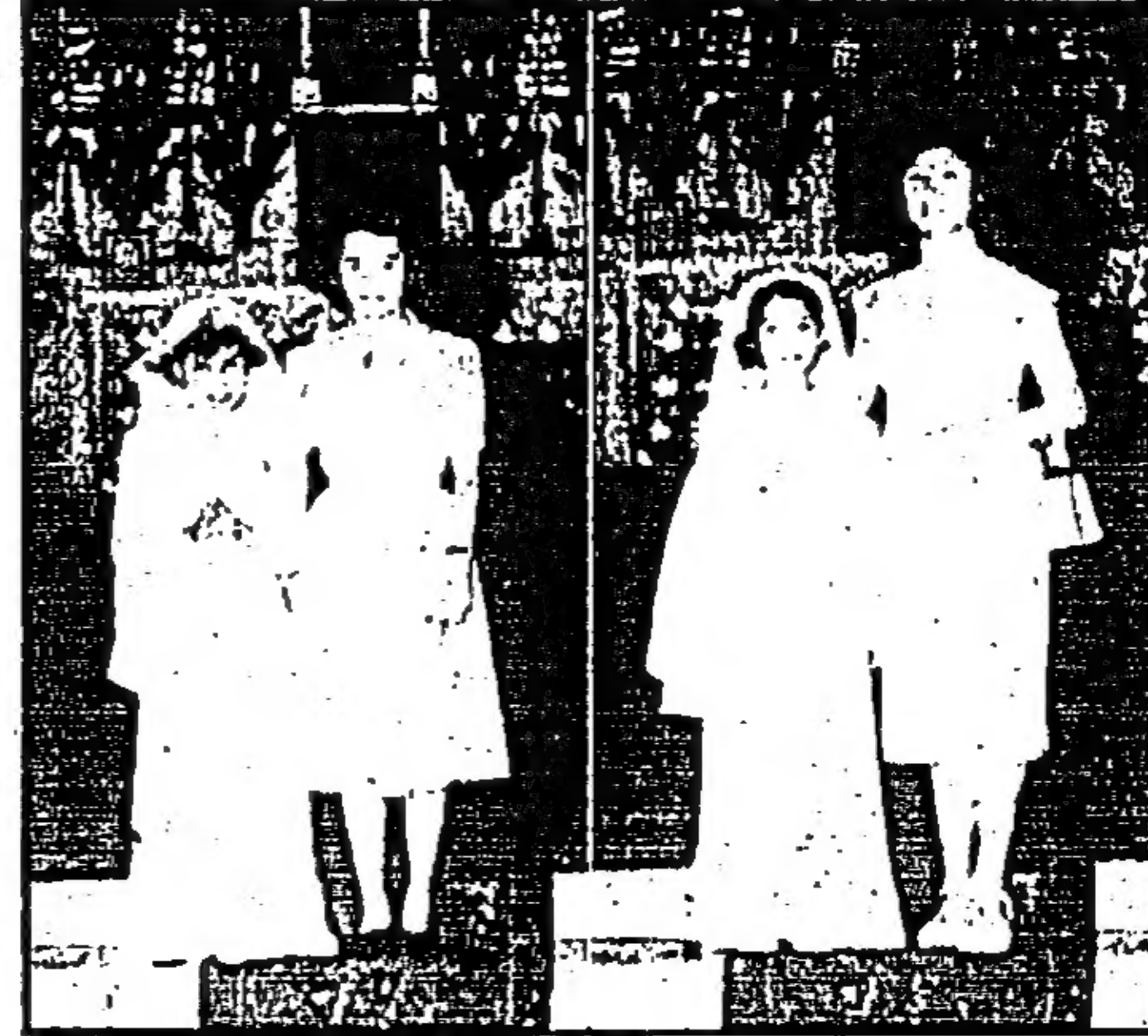
AT the United Services Recreation Club anniversary cocktail party. Upper picture: HE the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, with Major-Gen. and Mrs C. C. Evans. Lower photo: Wing Commander and Mrs Judson, and Major and Mrs Moore. (Staff Photographer)



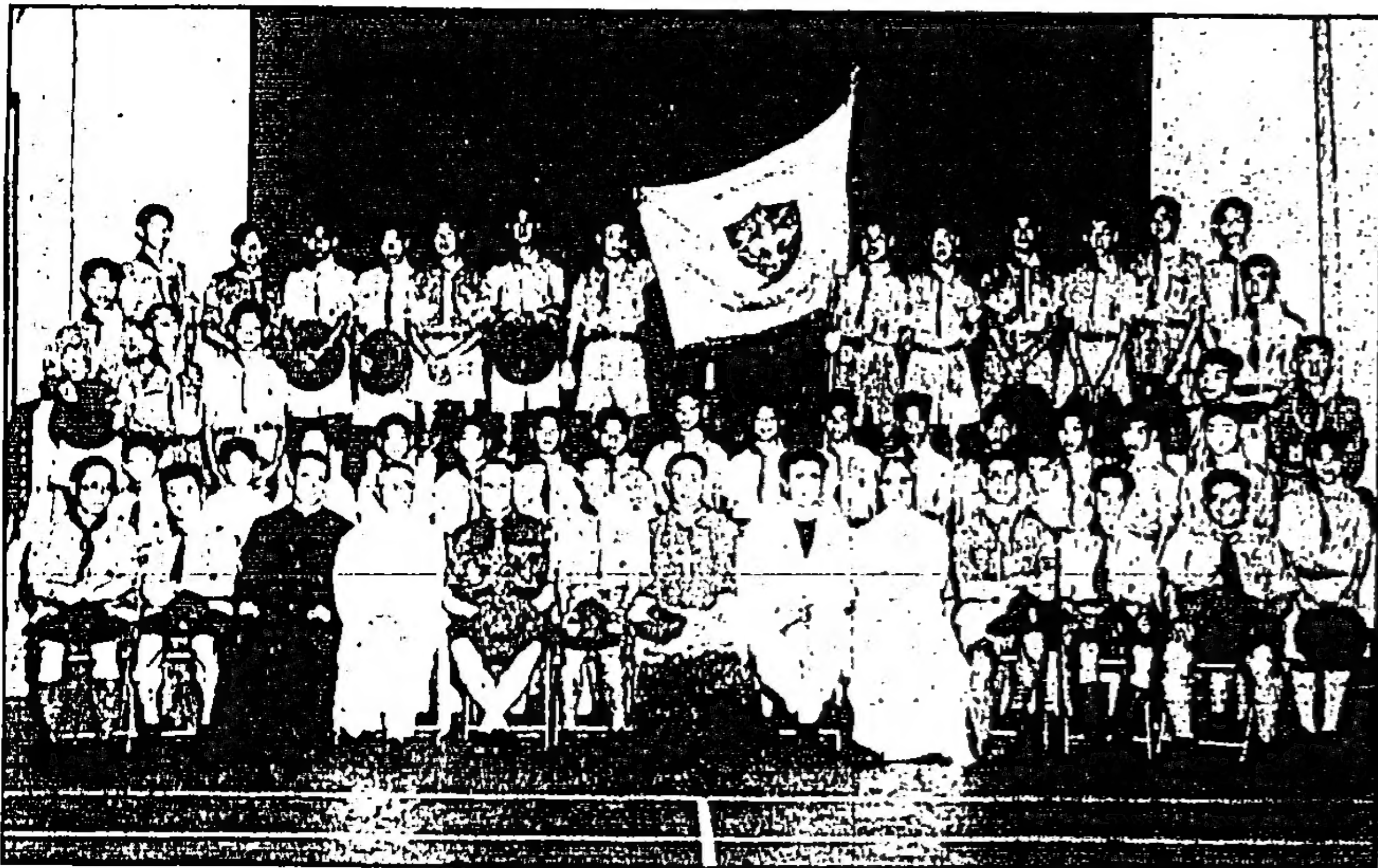
MR Cheng Fur-she and Miss Lee Kit-yiu photographed after their wedding at the Registry on Tuesday last. (Wah Kiu Yat Po)



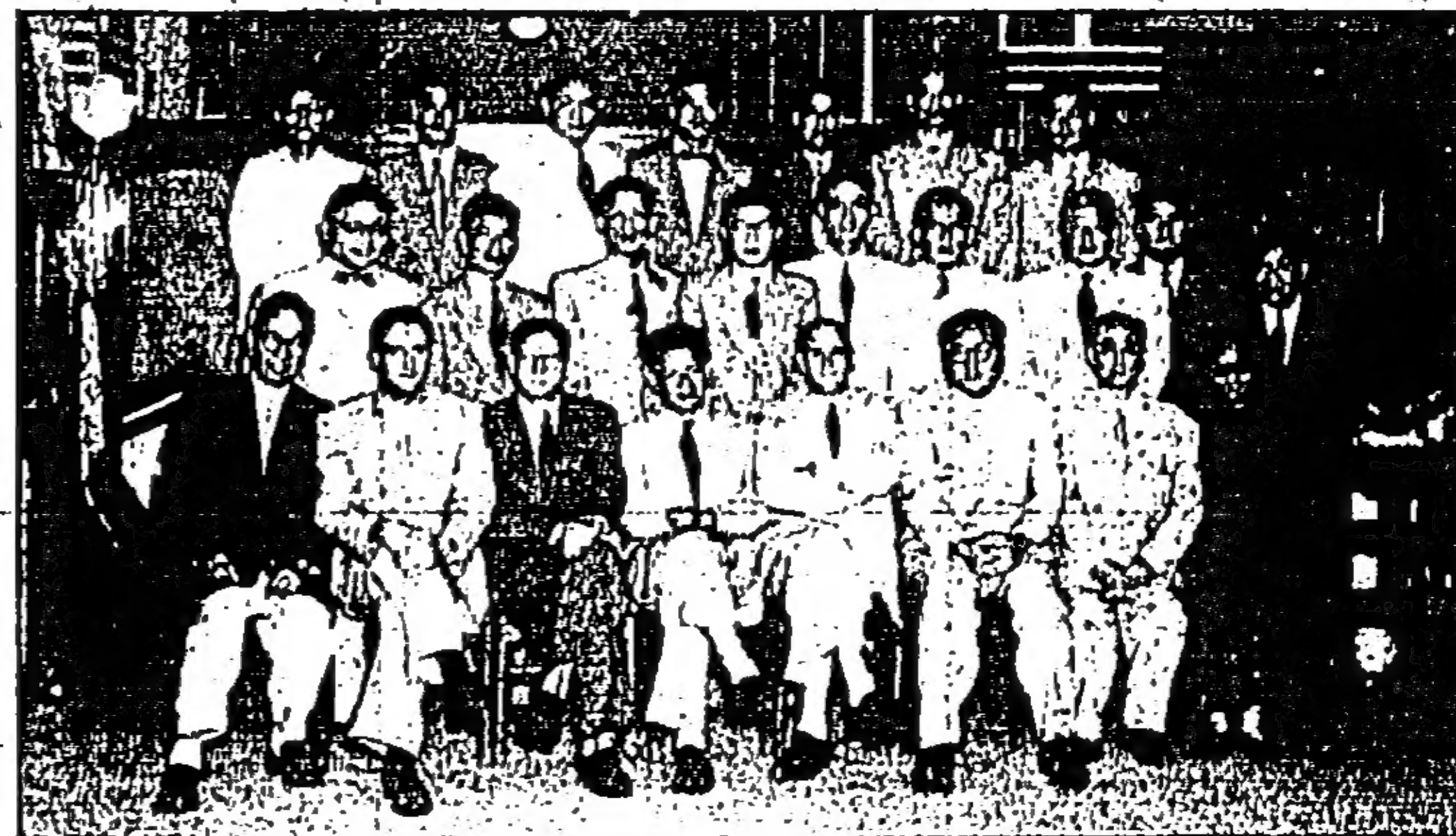
MR Chiu Bing-nan and Miss Poon Yuan-lan, whose wedding took place at the Registry last week. (Peter Tse)



PICTURES taken at the Roman Catholic Cathedral last Monday on the occasion of the confirmation of Linda and Magdalena, daughters of Mr and Mrs Lowrie. (Ming Yuen)



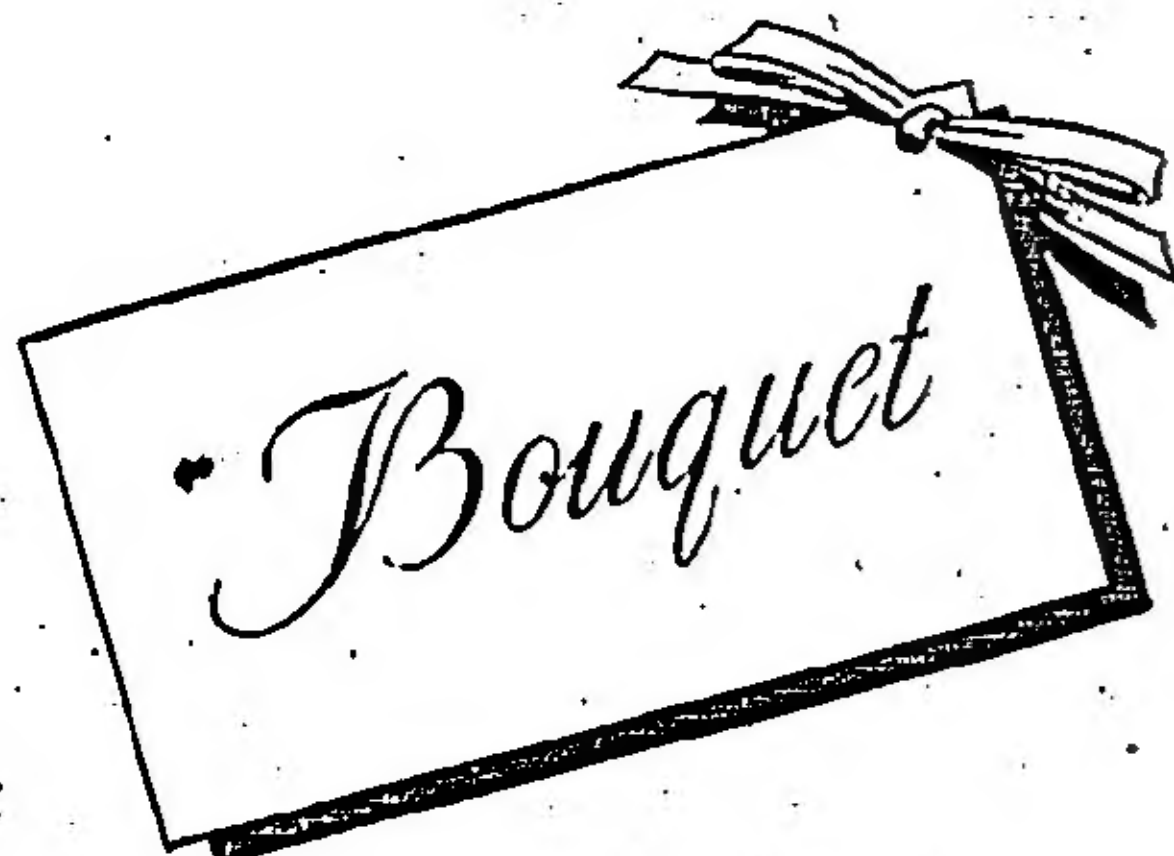
GROUP picture taken after the blessing of the flag of the 11th Kowloon (Wah Yan College) Troop of Boy Scouts. The ceremony, performed by Bishop Yuan (seated in centre), took place at St Teresa's Church. (Ming Yuen)



LEFT: Guests at a Chinese dinner party given at the Tai Tung Restaurant last week by Mr J. J. van Brummen in honour of Mr C. M. de Soet. (Staff Photographer)

THE Shell Sports Club held a tea party last week when prizes were presented by Mrs R. Y. Frost. She is seen handing Mr Choy Kim-hung a prize for table tennis. (Ming Yuen)

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RIGHT: Picture taken after the wedding at St John's Cathedral last week of Mr John Sargent Martin and Miss Margaret Walls-Freen. (Ming Yuen)



MR Ma Wai-yung and his bride, formerly Miss Chow Ying-ying, photographed after their wedding at the Registry on Tuesday. (Ming Yuen)



PICTURE taken at the reception given aboard the Eastern Queen on the occasion of the wedding of her Chief Officer, Mr Maxwell Innes Groundwater, and Mrs Ella Mason. (King's Studio)

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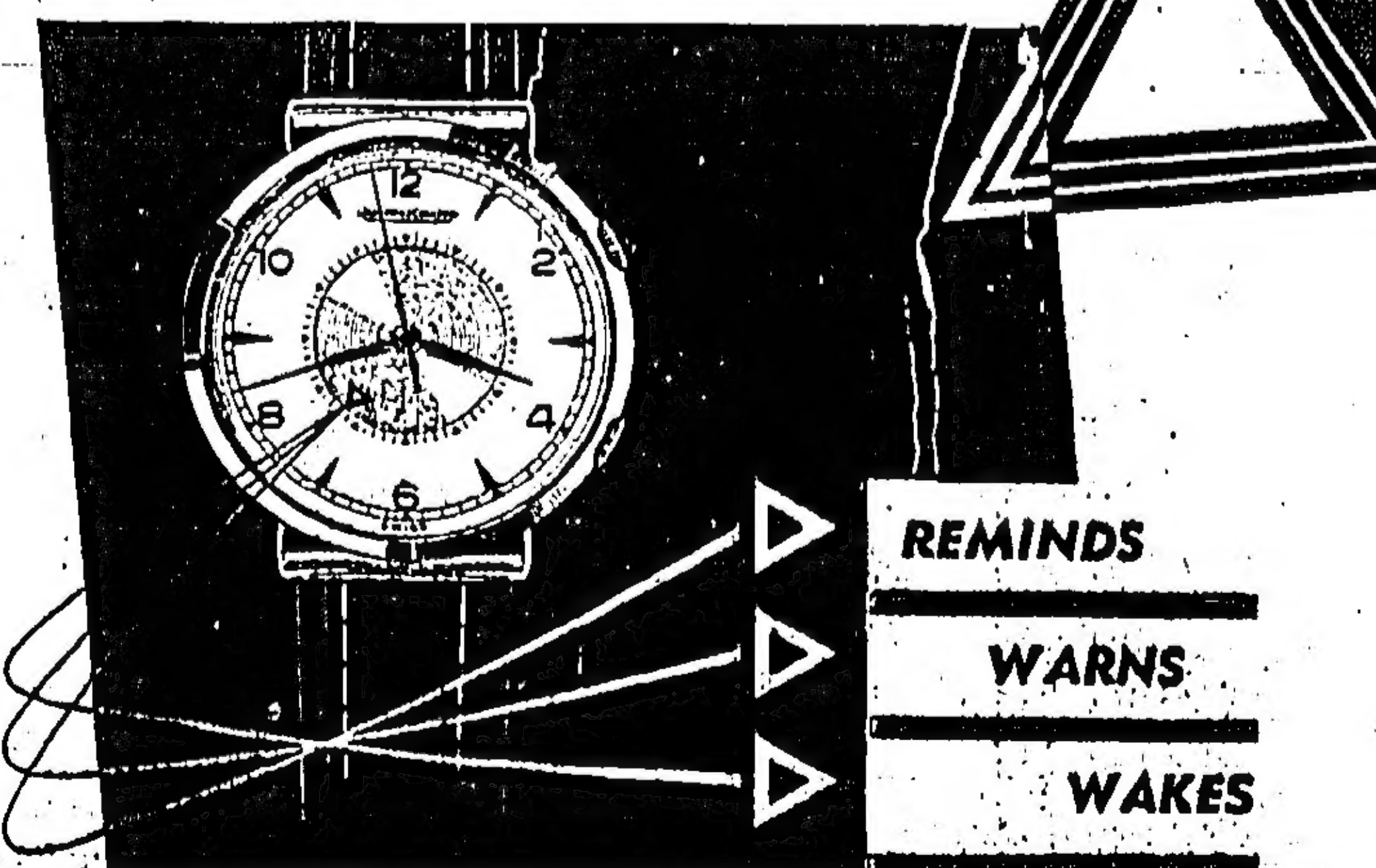
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PRACTICAL HOMECRAFT

Your Sewing Scrapbook by Mary Brooks Picken

Waistline Finishes—Important Points for Fit and Appearance

THE set of the waistline
is important to a neat
appearance. The right finish
is vital to comfort in wear-
ing, and a well-put-together
waistline, as against an un-
tidy one, can seemingly
take inches off the waist
measurement.

If you are plump, avoid a wide
belt. Even ready-made belting
if too wide can be cut off a half
inch and seam binding added to
the cut edge.

Length to Fit

If you are using belting, cut it
length to fit your waistline, plus
1/2". Turn ends over once, 1/4",
catch-stitch them to place. Sew
two hooks and matching round
eyes to fasten.

Fit top of your skirt smoothly
but not tightly. Ease it on to the
belting, not enough for a wrinkle,
but just enough for belt to be
right inside the skirt. Pin, then
baste the skirt to the belting. Put
the placket zipper in, beginning
it 1/2" below the top turned edge
of the waistline.

Turn and Press

Stitch belting to the skirt.
Turn and press it to position on
the inside of the skirt. Tack
belting to the zipper tape at each
side so that it will hold to position
and be flat and smooth.

Don't be careless about putting
in a zipper. Unless you know
how to do it expertly, take the
time to read and follow carefully
the step-by-step instructions
that come with the zipper.
Applying a zipper is no trick at
all when you take care to follow
the instructions.

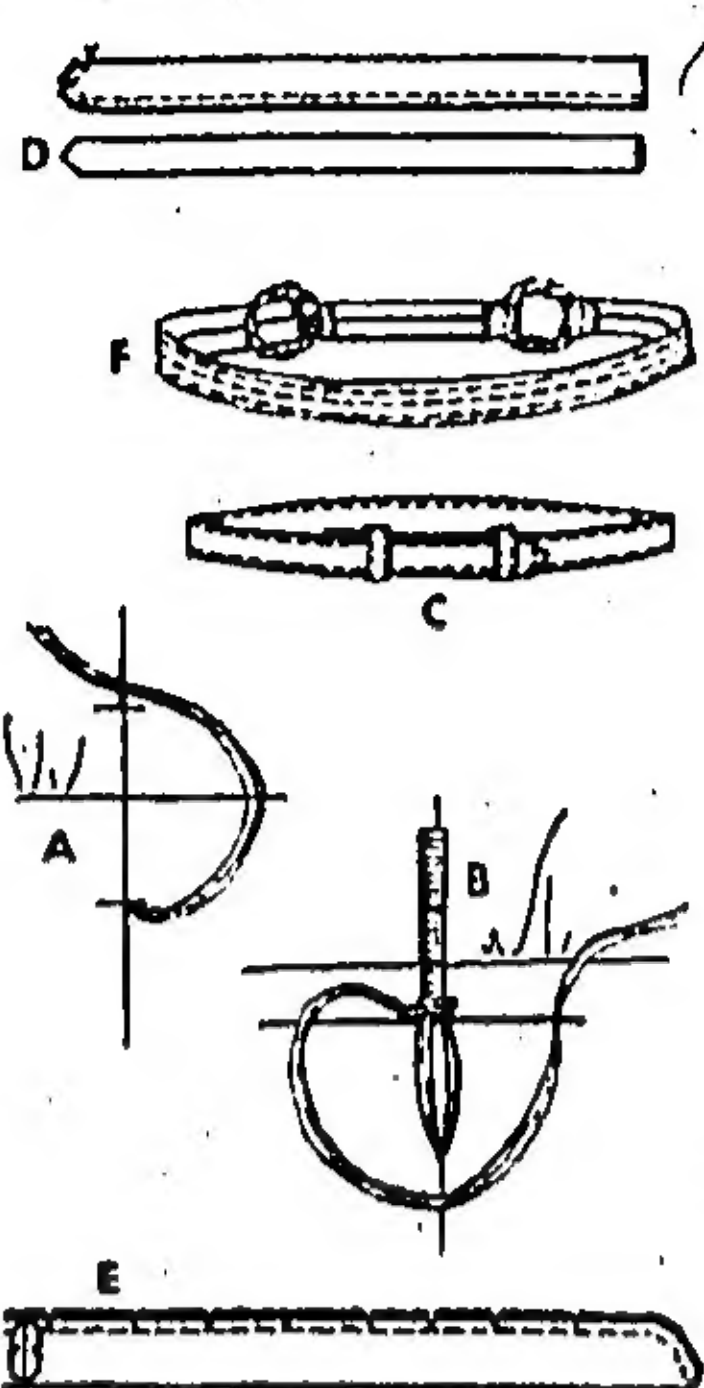
For the Short-Waisted

With a dress: If you are short-
waisted, lower the loops that
hold the belt so that belt will be
lower and make you appear less
short-waisted. Loops are easy to
make. Make several bars of
double thread—say three all
together, as in A—then button-
hole over these six threads, as
in B, to give a strong bar to hold
the belt to position.

Many women like to crochet
the belt loops, using crochet
cotton in a matching colour,
pulling ends through the side
seam of the dress with the
crochet hook, then catching each
end of the chain with hand
stitches to the inside seam.

On some tailored skirts and
dresses, belt holes are made of
the fabric, as in C. These should
be cut 1" wide, stitched with 1/2"
seam, seam turned inside ends,
overcast, then straps caught to
garment, ends folded in and
caught so they do not show.

Belts covered with fabric that
matches the fabric of a dress



usually help to make the waist
appear smaller. The ends of
fabric belts may be finished off
in many ways: pointed as in D,
rounded, or cut on bias, as in E.
Georgian ribbon in medium-
heavy weight makes a good
lining for a belt.

Iron-On Tape

The special tape you iron on
also is good as a lining, as it is
smooth and easy to apply, and
can be very neat if you take
care to put all raw ends to place
so they are caught in under when
you press the tape to the belt.

Narrow belts held by rings, as
at F are convenient especially if
you need to use short pieces of
fabric.

If you like your belts tight,
avoid snaps that will pop open
at the least strain.

Jitters In Women Are Quite Normal

By Herman N. Bundesen, MD

FOR many women, the days
just before the regular periods
are marked by a nervous tension
which shows itself particularly
in mental depression and a
general tendency to the "jitters."
It is a condition scarcely to be
wondered at when one realizes
that its cause lies in an
imbalance of certain glandular
secretions. Though temporary,
this imbalance makes for a
profound upset of body chemistry
as long as it lasts.

STARCHES AND SUGARS

During this time there is a lack
of the secretion known as pro-
gesterone, and an excess of one
called estrogen, which results in
a disturbance of the body's use
of starches and sugars, as well as
causing fluids to be retained in
the body. The former produces a
lowering of the amount of sugar
in the blood with such symptoms
as weakness, fatigue, and emo-
tional upsets, which are reflected
in crying spells, restlessness,
depression of spirits, and sleep-
lessness. Fluid retention is
shown by swelling of the breasts
and organs in the lower part of
the abdomen or pelvis. The face
and the legs may also show a
certain amount of puffiness.

The abdomen is distended, and
there may be pain in the lower
part of the abdomen. Less often,
there are headaches, sickness at
the stomach, and vomiting. In
about three out of five cases
there is an abnormal craving for
sweets, and trembling may occur,
which is relieved by taking food.
These symptoms may begin from
ten days to two weeks before the
regular period.

While this treatment is being
carried out, the patient may also
find relief by taking drugs which
stimulate the action of the
kidneys, drugs which relax
muscle spasm, and by using a
diet low in salt and high in
protein foods, such as meat, milk,
and eggs. It may be advisable
for the patient to eat four or five
times a day. Thyroid extract
may be helpful when given in
small amounts. It has also been
suggested that large quantities of
vitamin B-complex may be help-
ful in this condition.

PLAN YOUR DREAM HOME



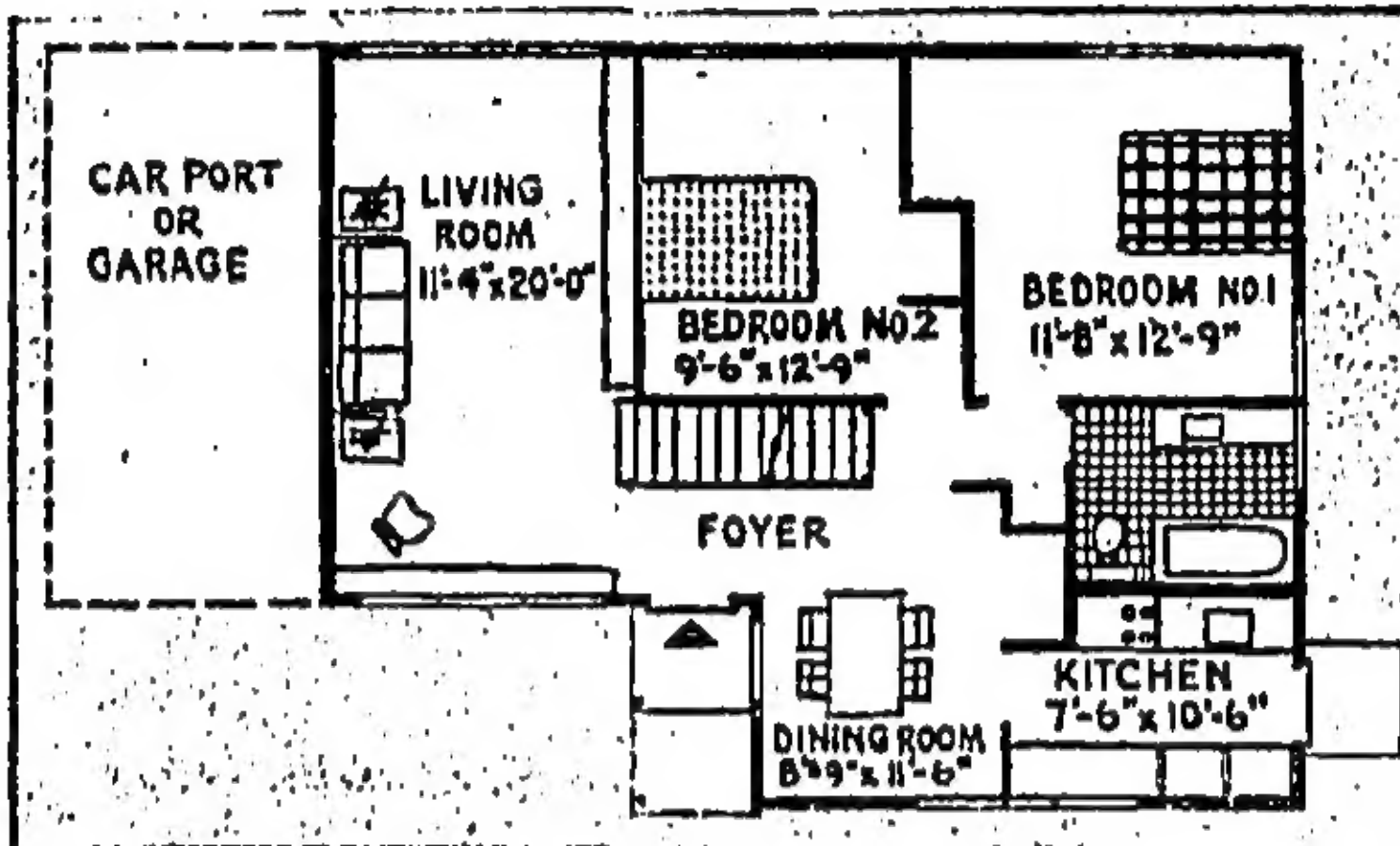
If your head is in the
clouds when it's time to
select a site and build your
dream home, you may
wake up later to discover
that your house is ideal for
parties and entertaining but
impractical for everyday
living.

There are two pitfalls to
be avoided when house
planning is on the agenda.
Architect Samuel Paul has
listed them in his "Homes For
Living", a new guidebook for
those who want to build a house
but don't know where to begin.
Where? That's the first ques-
tion to be answered. The house
plan you choose can be altered
to fit the site, but the reverse
isn't true, Mr. Paul warns, so
pick a plot carefully.

Consider such questions as:
Is it near a good road, school,
transportation? How's the
drainage? Are there any
legal restrictions on build-
ing? What of the price? It
should not exceed 20% of your
total costs. If you're building
on a budget, don't dream of a
home that will cost more than
one-fourth of your salary each
month.

You don't choose a house
plan because it has a wonderful
rumpus room or a built-in book-
case, Mr. Paul advises. Instead,
he suggests that the family sit
down and determine what their
main activities are... sleeping,
eating, working and storage.
Once this is done they can de-
termine which plan will serve
them more efficiently.

A DREAM HOME for
those who earn a moderate
income. A car-port and
picture windows make the
exterior attractive. The
house interior is planned
for privacy and con-
venience.



NOTE HOW the living
room (plan at left) is
off by itself and how the
bedrooms are well in-
sulated from noise by
closets in this floor plan.

SUMMER FRECKLES

By HELEN FOLLETT

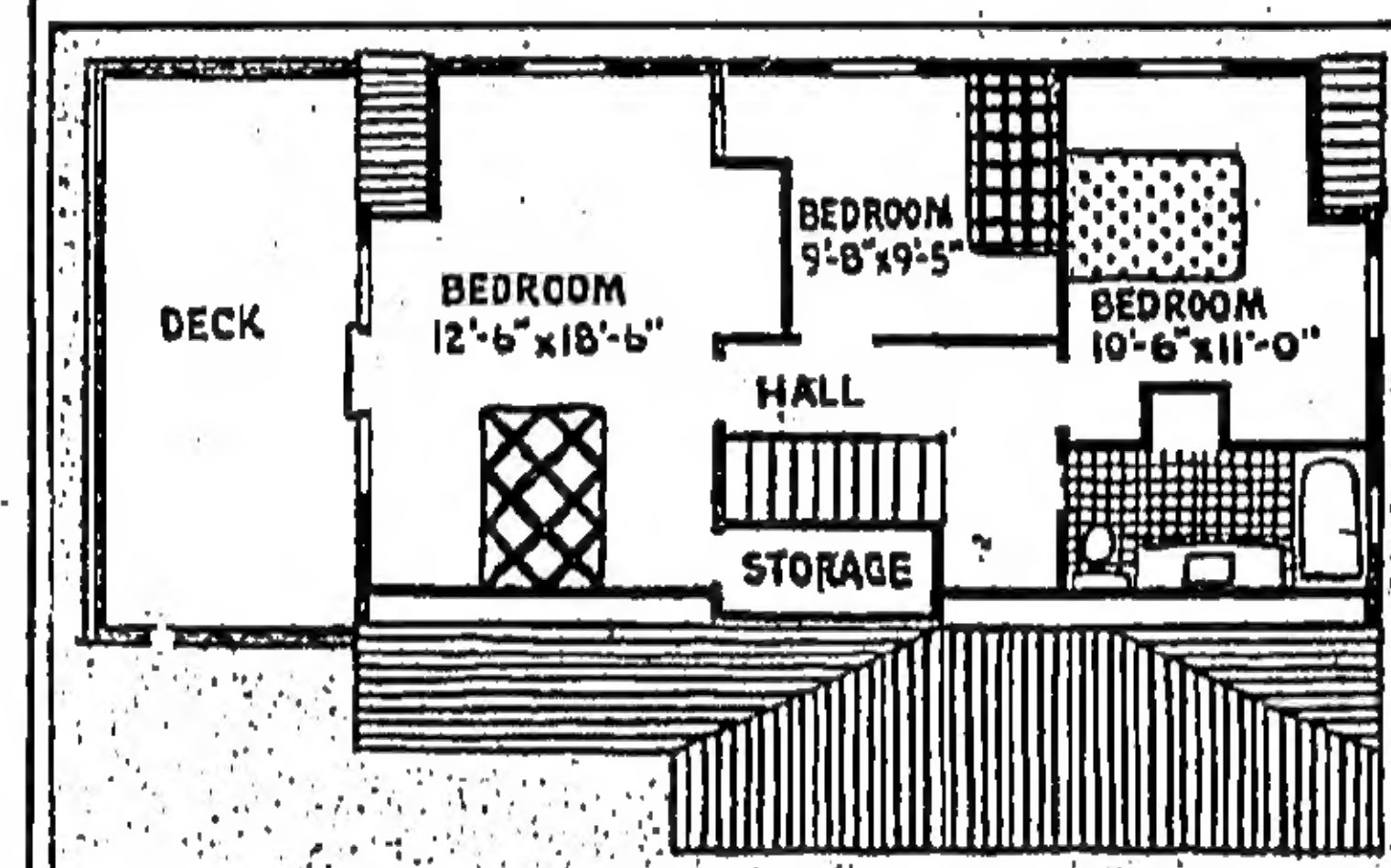
Individuals with heavy,
coarse skin are seldom afflicted
with yellow polka dots. They
appear on thin delicate skin to
protect it from the harmful
effects of light. The blonde is
more susceptible to this particu-
lar good-looks defect—if it
is a defect, some people don't
think so—than the brunette,
mainly because of the differ-
ence in character of the cuta-
neous fabric.

Form a Barrier
Protection from the rays of
the sun—in winter as well as
summer—is prescribed by
beauticians. Foundation cosme-
tics form a barrier and even
powder, generously applied,
will thwart sun rays. Creams
help a lot, should be used
freely. The idea is like that of
putting fat in the pan to keep
food from burning. Soap and
water should not be used just
before going out of doors or
directly after coming in.

Summer freckles will often
respond to a bleaching cream
or a lotion made by combining
equal parts of strained lemon
juice and peroxide. The pero-
xide must be from a fresh
bottle, the lotion left to dry on.
A good plan is to use the
lotion every other night. Cream
in between times.

Permanent freckles that
flourish all the year round are
as stubborn as all get out. They
can be removed by skin peel-
ing, an expensive indulgence;
but that doesn't effect a per-
manent cure. Upon exposure,
the new skin will pick up the
golden dots almost immediately,
and there you are again.

Film stars of this class use a
cream-powder base that hides
freckles. The idea is like that of
putting fat in the pan to keep
food from burning. Soap and
water should not be used just
before going out of doors or
directly after coming in.



IF YOU WISH to add additional rooms the
upper storey can be converted into three good-sized bed-
rooms and a bath.

THE SECRET Of Proper Linen Care

BY ELEANOR ROSS

PROPER laundering and pro-
per storage comprise the secret
of good linen care. A good sup-
ply of clean towels, sheets,
cases, table and other linen,
nicely arranged in an adequate
linen closet, is still the house-
wife's joy.

Proper laundering is only
possible when linens have not
been allowed to become too
soiled. Hard rubbing, necessitated
by stubborn soil, is hard on the
hands as well as on the linen. It
should never be required and
need never be applied if house-
hold linens are put into the
wash frequently.

A goodly supply of paper
towels in kitchen and bath-
rooms will help to save hand
towels, and youngsters should
be taught to wash the dirt from
their hands and faces instead of
wiping it off on the towels.

Another precaution is to fold
all the linens differently from
time to time. If it is customary
for you to fold sheets down the
centre, try to alternate from
time to time by folding in
thirds. Press the iron lightly
down the folds so that the
creases won't become sharp and
so tend to weaken the cloth.
The same holds true for the
other linens, such as pillow-
cases, tablecloths and napkins
and runners for bureau or
table-tops. Look over each

piece before laundering in
search of even the slightest rip or
tear, and mend immediately.

Arrange your linens carefully
for storage, placing the pieces
just used and laundered at the
bottom of the heap so that wear

MISS EYE-SPOT

—she watches
for bright ideas
in the West End
—says:
BOUQUETS to
the inventor of
the manicure
scissors specially
designed to
make right-hand
finger-nail trim-
ming easier.
They have three metal finger
loops instead of two.

is properly distributed among
all your linens. Linens are gen-
erally folded for an 18-inch or
24-inch shelf. A single sheet
folds into a 10-inch by 24-inch
oblong, and twelve of them or
six double sheets can be stacked
in a space but 12 foot high.
Large and small bath towels
fold down to a width 9-inch
and 10-inch respectively. Ar-
ticles of the same kind fre-
quently vary in size. For a tidy
look stack them so that each
pile lines up at either the left
or right front corner. Have
runners for bureau or folded
open, ends to back of closet.

Dior's Mannequins



THE PICTURE here shows Franco Christian Dior's Man-
nequin wearing a model chic two-piece called "Wimbledon"
(left) and lovely model Alla from Indo-China wearing
"Trompette" a black and white check.

MARZIPAN SWEETS
NOW WE CAN GET
GROUND ALMONDS
HOW YOU MAKE
PROPER MARZIPAN
SWEETS, MUM?

PUT INTO A BOWL
1/4 LB GROUND
ALMONDS
1/4 LB CASTOR
SUGAR AND
1/4 LB ICING
SUGAR
AND RUB LIGHTLY
TOGETHER

NOW ADD
1/2 EGG,
WELL
WHISKED,
MIX A
LITTLE

THEN ADD
THE
JUICE OF 1/4
LEMON

AND 1/2 TEASPOON
EACH OF
ORANGE FLOWER
WATER,
VANILLA ESSENCE,
ALMOND ESSENCE

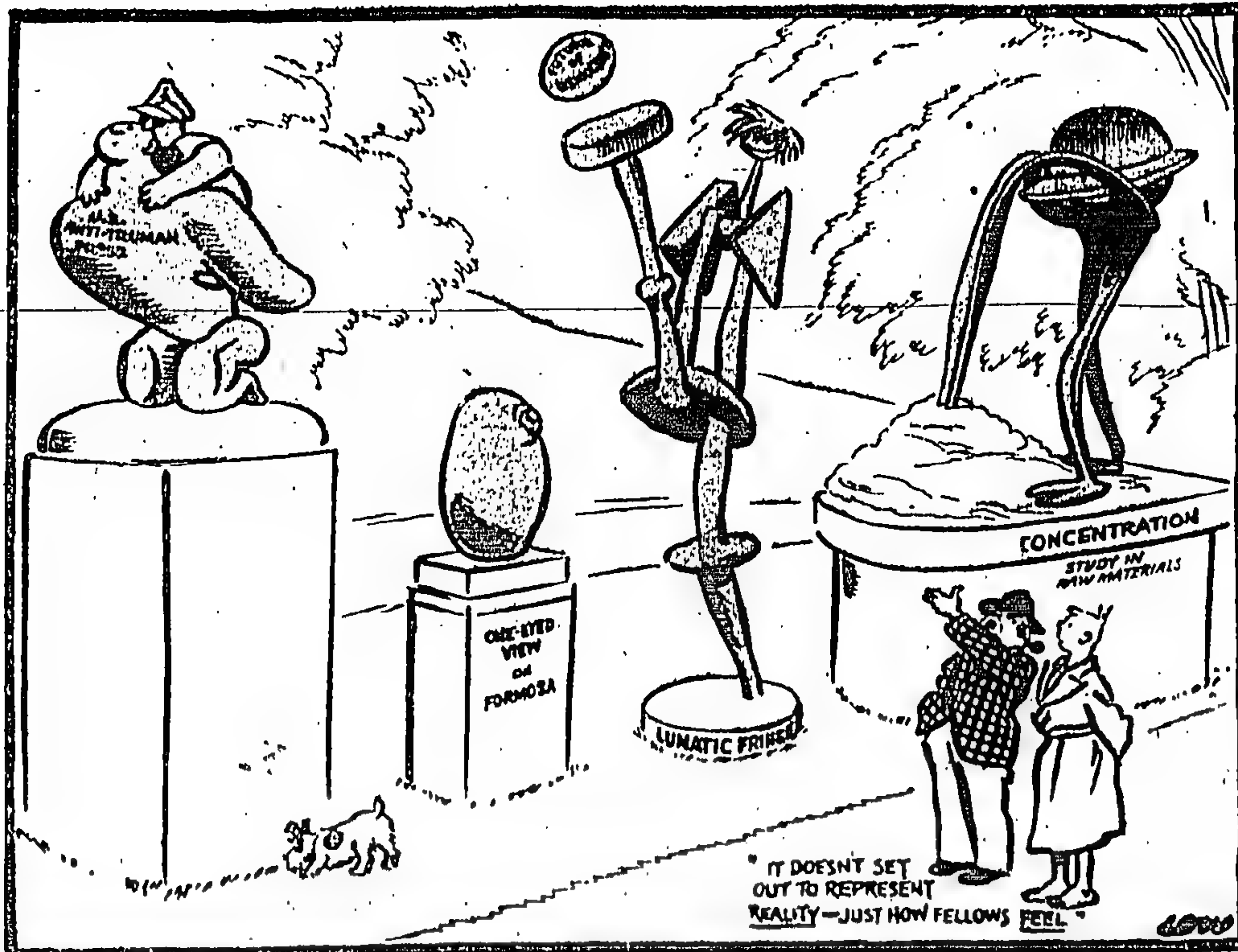
KNEAD
VIGOROUSLY
TILL YOU'VE
A SMOOTH
BALL—
THAT'S ALL

CLOUR AND SHAPE
LIKE THIS...

RED—
(RUBICA
STEM)

GREEN—
(CLOVE
STEM)

BROWN
ROLL IN
COCOA
POWDER



NEW SCULPTURE FOR AN ANGLO-AMERICAN PARK

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"I Was Churchill's Shadow," Part Five

No. 10 DOWNING STREET WAS A DEATH TRAP

By Ex-Inspector
WALTER HENRY THOMPSON

THE raid had been on for some time, and Mr. Churchill stood with Sir John Anderson in the doorway of the No. 10 Annex watching the shell-bursts and the searchlights.

At this entrance were double doors, one of which was closed. Mr. Churchill was standing in front of Sir John in the open side. Suddenly I heard something whistling through the air.

"Something is coming this way!" I shouted. In the same second one of our shells hit the railings opposite and exploded. I flung my arms round the Prime Minister and swung him bodily round behind the closed door.

He was horrified and indignant. "Don't do that!" he roared at me.

It may have been lucky that I did for some of the shrapnel flew through the open doorway, and a colleague of mine in the rear of the party was hit.

It took Mr. Churchill a little while to recover from his anger and astonishment. I think he was surprised at the speed with which I swung him round. He is a fairly heavy man and I had to use considerable strength to move him quickly.

That was only one of the many incidents I remember of Winston Churchill taking deliberate risks during the blitz, to see for himself what was going on. Indeed, the persistent pleas of Mrs. Churchill and of his colleagues could not persuade him to use or to stay in a shelter for any length of time.

Mr. Churchill did not alter his mode of living to suit Hitler. Throughout the raids he worked on until the early hours of the morning, and I had to be on hand all the time, ready with his respirator and steel helmet.

No. 10, Downing Street, was, in my opinion, a death trap, but the Prime Minister went on using it in the early days of the blitz.

One evening he was dining in a basement room there with Sir Archibald Sinclair, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton and Lord Brabazon. When a bomb fell near by Mr. Churchill left his guests, stalked into the kitchen, and ordered the staff to go to the shelter immediately. Then he returned to the table.

Shortly afterwards another bomb crashed down between the Treasury and No. 10, wrecking the kitchen and demolishing a nearby Army hut. Not until then did Mr. Churchill and his guests adjourn to the shelter. When at last Mr. Churchill was persuaded to use a safer build-

ing, he would never leave No. 10 until the guns had started; then he would walk through the barrage round St. James's Park to No. 10 Annex which was at the Park end of the Board of Trade building.

It was not far, but it was dangerous enough for the Prime Minister to be about unprotected. Once we had hardly got to shelter when a 1,000lb bomb dropped on the path where we had been a few minutes before.

Finally, Mr. Churchill was persuaded to use the railway offices which had been established 1937.

Below ground in the disused Downing Street tube station. But he never liked being underground, and would often return to Downing Street before daylight, while the raid was still on.

Meanwhile the No. 10 Annex was strengthened, and underground rooms were built for the use of the Prime Minister, the Cabinet and Chief of Staff.

Still Mr. Churchill preferred sleeping and working in his suite on a floor above. But I remember on one occasion Mrs. Churchill made him promise to go down below when the raid started.

So when I made my usual report to him about the approach of enemy bombers and gave him all the information available about the strength of the enemy, he gathered up his papers and we marched down to the basement room. I was mystified by the docility with which he went downstairs and noticed with some apprehension the cynical smile on his face.

When I had seen him into bed and arranged everything ready for him at the bedside I went to turn out the light.

"Leave it on, Thompson," said the Old Man.

I retired to my own room, but I did not undress. Sure enough, not long afterwards Mr. Churchill rang his bell. I tapped at the door and went in. He had put on a dressing-gown and was gathering up his papers.

"Well, Thompson, I have kept my word," he said with a chuckle. "I came downstairs to go to bed. Now I am going upstairs to sleep."

One night the King dined with Mr. Churchill at 10, Downing Street, and when the raid became heavy they adjourned to the shelter.

Mr. Churchill would keep leaving the shelter to walk round the garden just to see how things were getting on. The King tried to restrain him several times, but Winston insisted on going.

Once when he was walking out without his steel helmet, I moved to the doorway and

clapped it on his head. Winston, with an absent-minded gesture, flung it off.

Later I did manage to persuade him to wear the helmet when he went out into the garden.

His worst habit, from my point of view as his bodyguard, was of going on to the roof of the Annex to watch the raids. The harder the Germans hit the more often he would go up there and nothing would dissuade him.

He would stand on the roof in his thick suit, a R.A.F. great coat and steel helmet, smoking a cigar and watching intently as explosions and fires lit up the battered city.

On these occasions I used to take him to the top floor in the lift. Then with much exertion he would climb the winding staircase to the roof.

One night, after the bombs had come particularly close, he said: "I am sorry to take you into danger, Thompson. I would not do it if only I knew how much you like it."

"I am not so sure about that, sir," I answered. "But what I am concerned about is your safety. I do think you should stop going on to the roof and risking your life unnecessarily."

Firmly and sincerely came the reply which overruled all my protests:

"When my time is due, it will come."

So he continued to climb to the roof. Later the war was had a sandbag shelter built up there. But even then Mr. Churchill would wander about in the open and could only be persuaded to take cover when we heard the shrapnel splattering down on the leads.

He did not confine his watching to the grand-stand in Whitehall. Throughout the bombing the Prime Minister made visits to the damaged areas, to gun sites, to wherever there had been action.

One evening in October, 1940, we set out to inspect gun-sites near London. An armoured car had been provided for the Prime Minister, but it took some persuasion to make him use it.

As we approached Hammer-smith, flares were dropping right ahead of us. Mr. Churchill glanced at them and snapped: "Care on."

A bomb dropped about a mile away and we arrived at our first call in Richmond Park, where we were in time to see the guns shoot down a bomber. When we were leaving, Mr. Churchill saw the officers accompanying us getting into ordinary cars. He refused to re-enter his armoured car and got into a cab.

"I will take the same chance as the rest," he said.

On the way to Caterham the car was lifted into the air by the explosion of a bomb, but no damage was done and I was thankful when I got Mr. Churchill safely home in the small hours.

One of his tours to "hellfire corners" we reached Targa-tate just after raiders had bombed the town. Mr. Churchill and Sir Kingsley Wood, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, walked into a restaurant which had been badly hit.

The proprietor was unhurt, but he told the Prime Minister he had lost everything and that his living was gone. Mr. Churchill turned to Sir Kingsley and said: "We must arrange for compensation for shopkeepers in cases like this. Will you get a scheme worked out? We must help them. This man has lost his business and his livelihood."

He had no sooner made this important request when the alert sounded again and the Mayor of Targa-tate asked us to go into the famous chalk shelters.

Mr. Churchill lit a cigar and put on his steel helmet, but at the entrance to the shelters was told that smoking was not allowed.

One of the men waiting to go in asked for the cigar, and to his delight Winston handed it to him. The man gave up all thought of taking shelter and sat in the open smoking the cigar.

Inside the chalk tunnel a newsboy was shouting "Paper." "Please buy a paper from me, sir," he asked Mr. Churchill. The Premier smiled and bought a paper—for a two shilling piece.

Throughout the bombing of Britain he was always cheerful, helpful, encouraging, promising to repay the Germans in their own coin. But the strain told on him in private.

Although he showed no normal sign of nerves the occasions increased when the Old Man wanted to "let off steam." Because I was almost always on the spot, I was the scapegoat on many occasions.

Often I got a severe "rocket" for something that had nothing to do with me. When this private blitz had gone on at intervals for several months, I became disheartened.

Once, General Sir Hastings Ismay, secretary to the War Cabinet, was present during one of Mr. Churchill's outbursts, and later I asked him if he could explain why I had been told off for no reason at all.

The General smiled. "I get it just the same, Thompson," he said. "If it gives him relief from this overtaxed mind, it is well worth it."

NEXT SATURDAY:
Churchill Plans A
Secret Journey

THE DAY MY HOLLYWOOD TOOK A DIVE

R. M. MacCOLL

has a personal look-round at a time when star news is (almost) all bad

NEW YORK. I AM one of that essentially 20th-century band of people—there are millions of us the world over—who, as it were, grew up with the movies.

I am 40 now, and that is just about the same age as Hollywood.

I, as do the other millions, like to keep a watch on what goes on in that parcel of real estate—part Big Business and part zany temperament—that sits on the Pacific Coast.

And now, suddenly, Hollywood, which seemed to be proceeding into a more or less genial middle-age (like the rest of us) is producing awful news.

It is like the strange portents that worried them back in the Dark Ages.

Mary Astor rushed to hospital with poisoning.

Herbert Marshall critically ill. Warner Baxter dead. And here in New York we are waiting for them to announce the terms on which San Francisco big business man Louis Lurie has bought out the legendary Warner Brothers.

Disaster

WHAT a tale of disaster! Remember Baxter in "King of Burlesque"? And "42nd Street"? He was Mister Behind the Scenes in person then.

Then came the switch to the "Cisco Kid," big Mexican hat, six-shooters and all. He got away with it brilliantly, although he was then as old as I am now—and that's no kid. Bit of a punch he had, too, and it didn't matter.

The "Cisco Kid" dead after years of arthritis. There's irony for you. And here is Mary Astor in grave trouble.

It seems—just the other day that everyone was drooling over her superb performance as the other woman in Sinclair Lewis's "Dodsworth," vainglorious Walter Huston to a face-thee-well on that old liner.

The performance was especially poignant because just about then (1935) a lot of Mary's intimate diaries were read out in court, during a divorce action with her second husband. To say that they made startling reading is to be worthy of the British love for understatement.

Now the beautiful girl who played opposite John Barrymore in "Band of Brumell" is listed by Hollywood police as an "at-tempted suicide"—for the third time in a year of poor health and depression.

Even Tougher

HERBERT MARSHALL triumphed once over adversity. He lost a leg in the first world war, then went on to a terrific success story.

The Briton with the indomitable British voice is fighting an even tougher battle now.

And here on this side of the continent the Warner concern is dying, too.

That firm was founded exactly 40 years ago. Now Lurie, a real estate man, is buying it out for \$2,000,000, and says that he means to "dispose" of the Warner string of 430 movie theatres.

What good films the Warners made in their day—"I Am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang," "Zola," "Pastor," and the rest.

Recently they have been showing signs of hardening arteries. The latest "semi-documentary" on Broadway, "I Was a Communist For The F.B.I." drove me out of the theatre well before the end.

Old-timers

ISNT there any good news about tonight? Hello—the Government's attempt to auction off Veronica Lake's home to pay for back taxes stopped dismally. No one would even start the bidding.

Is that good or bad? Oh, well. There is always Chaplin. And perhaps some more of the old-timers will do a Gloria Swanson and make a comeback. I certainly hope so.

P.S.—Ah, that's better, Jimmy Stewart, who was for so long Hollywood's "most eligible bachelor," is the father of twins, Atta boy, James!

(London Express Service)

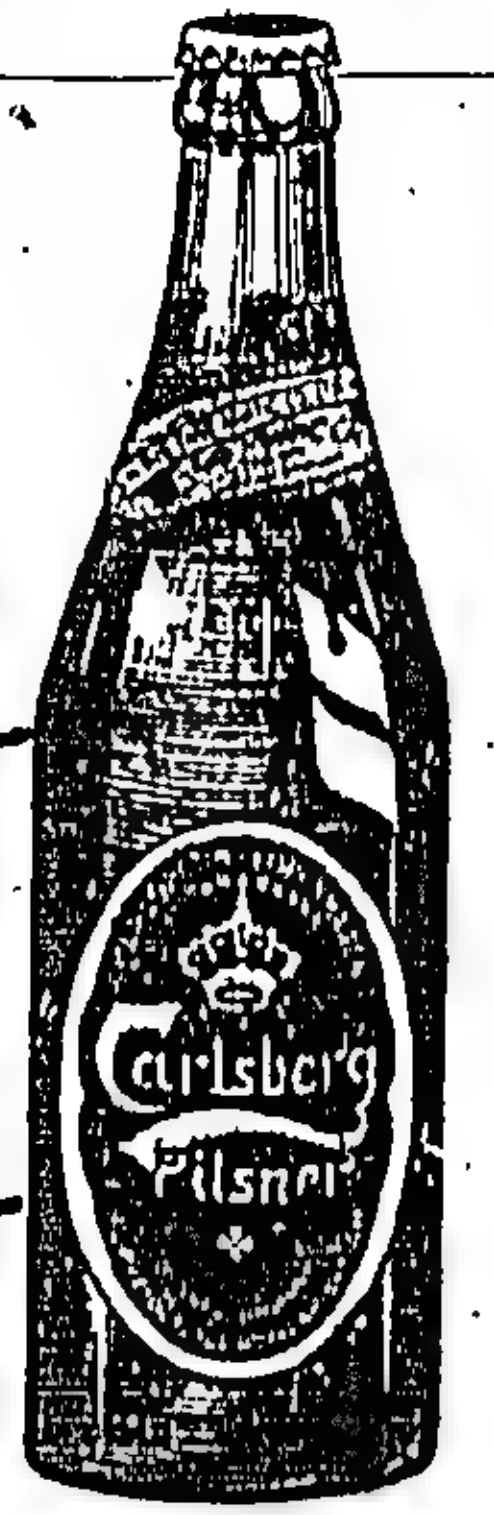


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quality

taste its
mellowness

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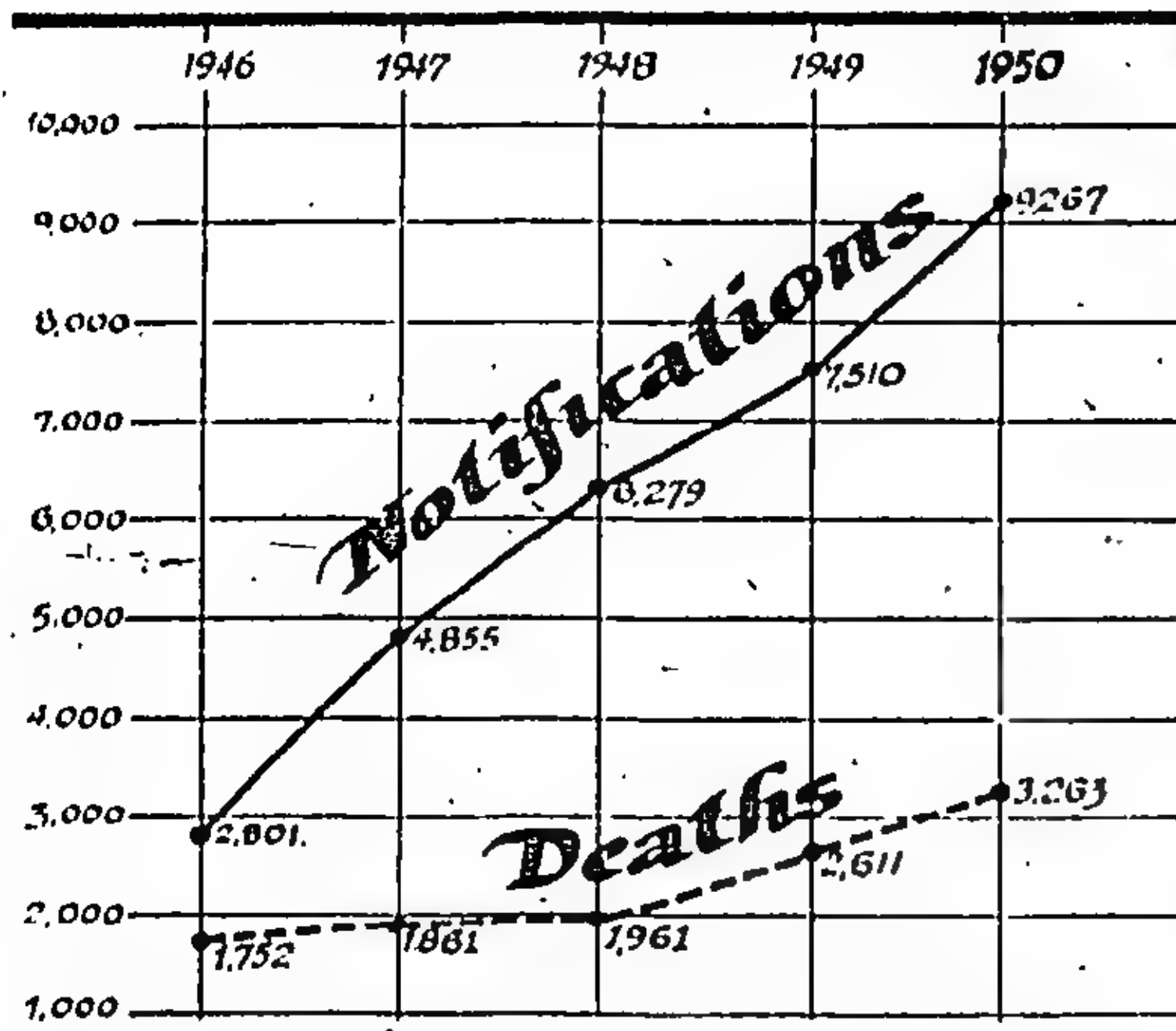
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JOHNNY HAZARD



By Frank Robbins

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PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, and China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

BOOKS
by **GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON**
THE LITTLE WORLD OF DON CAMILLO. By Giovanni Guareschi; Gollancz. 10s. 6d. 238 pages.

HERE is a toy pistol fired in the cold war! Here is a little world as sly as a fairy tale; painted in the gay primary colours of the nursery; and as tendentious as a party manifesto.

It is the story of a heavy-armed Italian parish priest, Don Camillo, and his ferocious, sarcastic war against Peppone, the local Communist mayor.

In this struggle Don Camillo consistently gets the best of things. This is partly because he has the better-filled arsenal. Partly because Peppone is both a better Christian and a stouter politician than any sound Marxist has a right to be. But also because in moments of crisis the priest is able to take his troubles to the Lord, who occasionally scolds him but always gives him astute advice.

This may be thought to weigh the political scales unfairly

against the Communists. Some readers may even find Don Camillo's conversations with the Lord a little shy-making.

For example, when the priest can find nobody to carry the cross in the annual procession (banned by the Communists), he complains: "They need not have made this cross quite so heavy." "You're telling me," replies the Lord, smiling, "Didn't I carry it to the top of the hill?"

Although the language is fierce and the actions (including at least one murder) fierce, one never has the feeling that the feud will be carried to the last extreme.

When Peppone places a bomb in the church, Don Camillo throws it into the party headquarters—both are under the impression that the bomb is quite safe. And when Don Camillo is banished from the parish by his bishop, it is Peppone who makes life intolerable for the new priest.

So it is really no surprise to find, in the last pages, that Peppone is repainting the Holy Infant for the Christmas Crib.

In the little world of Don Camillo there are, perhaps, little social problems of which we hear nothing and which might put the struggle between priest and proletarian in a somewhat different light.

But why trouble too much about the politics of fairyland? Especially a fairyland so charming and with such delightful illustrations, also by Guareschi.

THE LIMIT. By Ada Lever-son, Chapman and Hall. 7s. 6d. 301 pages.

ADA LEVERSON has left on a history the imprint of a valiant deed, a reputation for

wit at Edwardian dining tables, and a handful of novels, of which this is one.

The wit we must take on trust. This is a case of "not so much what she said as the way she said it." Pressed between the pages of a book, the flower loses its perfume and much of its colour, too.

As for the courage. If the Wilde Case could be said to have a heroine it would be Ada Leverson. A wealthy and cultivated woman, she became a hostess of the aristocratic smart set of the nineties, amused its leaders and caught the fashionable accent. When the bomb burst, she did something more.

After the first trial, Wilde was free for three weeks in a London where no hotel would put him up and few former friends would meet him. Mrs Leverson invited him to her home. Calling her servants together, she offered them a month's wages if they wished to leave. None did so.

The Limit is therefore the novel of a brave woman—how brave it is now difficult to judge. The Limit is, unfortunately, not much more.

THE SNAPSHOT GUILD



The happy thrill of a day at the zoo is perfectly caught in this simple snapshot.

For More Than Animal Pictures

NOT long ago a friend of mine sent me several snapshots he had made at a nearby zoo. With them came a note: "I suspect," he wrote, "that most camera users look on a zoo primarily as a place for animal pictures. I am convinced this is wrong. To prove my point, I am sending you these snaps of my niece and nephew."

One of his pictures is the shot appearing with this column. It's a shot I like. I like it chiefly because it is honest, simple and wholly natural. Go to a zoo any time and you'll see a host of youngsters watching the animals with this same pleasant intensity.

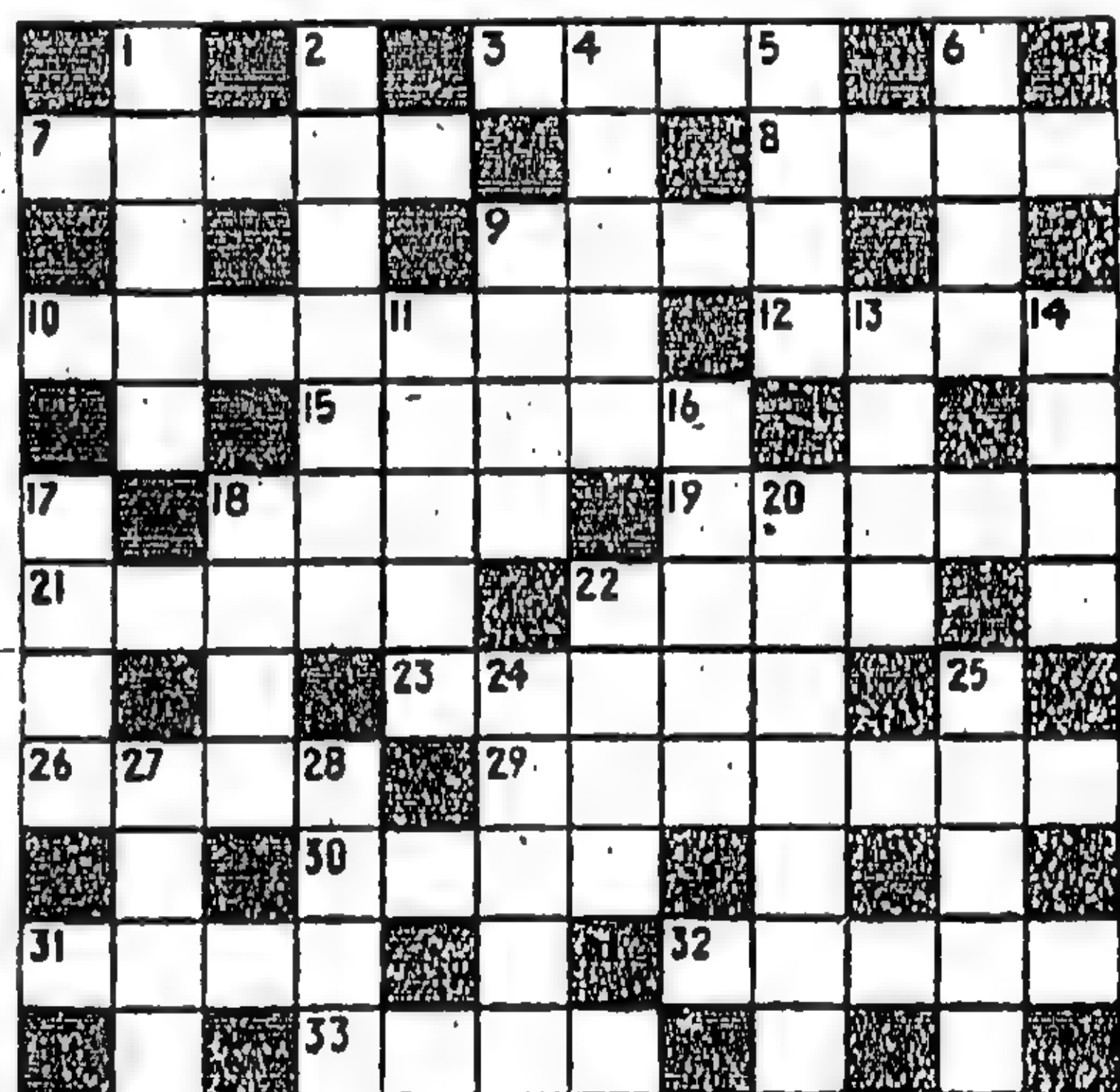
A first glance, you might think this shot had been made from within the enclosure. It wasn't. My friend simply took his camera around to one side of the enclosure and shot through the fence with his lens in an opening.

Meanwhile, of course, the children paid no attention to him. They were engrossed, unconscious of the camera. Their interest was only in the animal. So, in a sense, I think my friend has proved the point of his letter. I'll vote along with him that more than animal pictures ought to be made at a zoo. In fact, I suspect that a shot such as this, which helps show the pleasure a zoo can bring, is far more meaningful than a shot of an animal alone.

You can make any animal shots you might want to—the tiger pacing in his cage, the polar bear diving in his pool—and you can make something more. You can make pictures of a high moment in the life of any child. And that's an accomplishment. For there's no greater pleasure to be had than capturing the deep-seated, intense enthusiasm of a happy youngster.

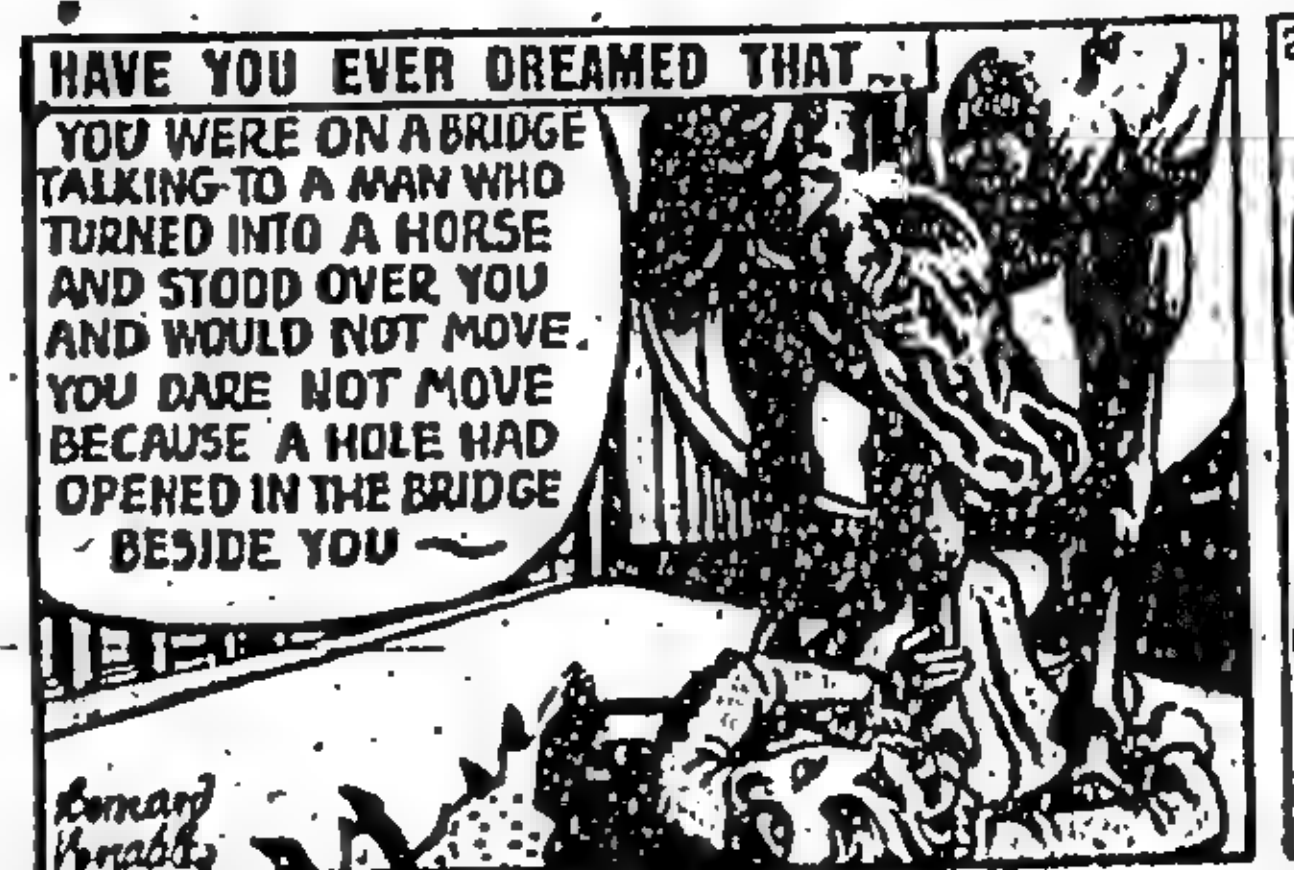
— John van Guilder.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
3 Slender rod (4)
7 Robust (5)
8 Pain (4)
9 Donation (4)
10 Lake (7)
12 Roguish (4)
15 Like a sheep (5)
18 Accustomed (4)
19 Haughty (5)
21 Vessel (5)
22 Wander (4)
23 Region (5)
26 State of mind (4)
29 Dry (7)
30 Mature (4)
31 Singer (4)
32 Tail-tale (5)
33 Broad (4)
- DOWN
1 Destruction (5)
2 Fat (7)
4 Foreign (5)
5 Fools (4)
6 Smart (4)
8 Grille (4)
11 Ward off (5)
13 Apartment (4)
14 Conceal (4)
16 Era (5)
17 Gloomy (4)
18 Loosen (4)
20 Quotas (7)
22 Speed (4)
24 Swift (5)
25 Attempt (5)
27 Leave out (4)
28 Attract (4)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Puppet, 7 Erin, 9 Arson, 10 Medal, 11 Atom, 13 Articulate, 15 Idea, 16 Eyel, 19 Represents, 22 Stir, 24 Hence, 25 Anvil, 26 Gale, 27 Ex-tols. Down: 2 Upset, 3 Panic, 4 Tumble, 5 Sedative, 6 Side, 8 Rated, 12 Moans, 13 Abets, 14 Internal, 17 Oriel, 18 Breeze, 20 Scant, 21 Novel, 23 Thaw.



—THIS DREAM MEANS:

This dream is not very subtle; it is frankly, a pure sex dream. Obviously in someone who is slightly preoccupied with a normal instinct. The horse and the serpent are age-old symbols



of masculinity. The dog on the lady's head is an animal thought which oppresses her and will not leave her wherever she goes.

It is part of the normal rhythm of emotion that such dreams recur from time to time. They are pretty normal and no drastic change is indicated in one's mode of living.

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WHY BRITISH HORSES LOSE THE DERBY

By NIGEL GEE

No feature of sport in post-war Britain has been so discouraging as the frequent French successes in the classics, particularly in the Derby, and in other valuable long distance races. Last year four of the five classics went to France and their horses have won three of the last five races for the Derby. Indeed the figure might have been four, since Amour Drake was unlucky to lose in 1949, and it is only honest to add that there was no French horse in the field in 1946.

Various reasons for the British failure have been advanced—less nourishing diets in England, superior training methods in France, and others which are simply untrue or which touch only lightly on the problem. The causes are much more fundamental.

Prior to this century the Derby was the yardstick by which a horse's ability was measured and the race for which he was bred. If he failed to get this distance, he was not top class and a non-stayer. The conception of the sprinter existing in his own right as a first-class racehorse was not appreciated.

Those were the days, too, when the economic chill wind which has swept through the racing pastime rather than a business proposition.

Today in theory the Derby is a material investment no less a measure of excellence, which must show a return for

oulay. This factor more than any has influenced the breed.

MORE JUVENILE RACING

The desire for quick dividends has increased the scope of two-year-old racing, not only for the sake of prize money, but also because the native juvenile who has not learned to be canny is consistent in form, and so is the safest medium for betting.

The sires with slow-maturing stock, in most cases the sires of potential three-year-olds, have become increasingly unfashionable. The need for speed and yet more speed, hence the popularity of such sires as Fair Trial and Panorama.

There is, too, the export market, in which the horse who runs over ten furlongs is not in general demand.

In France the reverse is the case. There is no two-year-old racing, except selling events before July, and horses race up to ten furlongs in their first season. There are also few rich rewards for sprinters, so that there is every incentive to breed stayers.

The French do not attempt to win British short distance races, and their success in the 2,000 Guineas over a mile is conspicuous by its absence.

So long as British racehorses are bred predominantly for speed, they will fail to hold their own as a whole with French challengers. The few champions that are produced in Britain will, however, be better than the French on account of the speed allied to their stamina.

There are, however, signs of a change of heart. Reforms in the framing of races to encourage the breeding of late-maturing and staying two-year-olds are appearing. The logical conclusion of this and other measures will be a more even balance between speed and stamina.

There are subsidiary reasons for the British failure in post-war middle distance events. They have their origins in the 1930's and war years.

EXPORTED WINNERS

A major cause is the almost complete loss of the staying Blenheim line. All the Aga Khan's Derby winners in this family, Blenheim, Bahram and Mahmoud, were sold to America. Windsor, Lad died young and the only survivor Trigo was a disappointment. Only now, with the imported Donatello, is some light being thrown on the subject. Without the shrewd importation of Nearco, their task would have been even harder.

Add also to the distress the regrettable decline of the line of Son-in-Law and it will be seen that the road back is an arduous one demanding not only some temporary sacrifice but also much self-confidence in the face of severe setbacks from across the Channel.

It is doubly unfortunate that during this period no great brood mare appeared. Risy Legend produced both Dante and Sayajirao, but for the most part British studs suffer from a surplus of fragile fillies, who were almost useless on the course.

The status quo will be restored, but it will take time, probably several years yet.



M. Boussac's Galador winning the 1950 Derby from Prince Simon to credit France with her third success in this race in five years. Note the distant rear-guard Matlyginnal—he won his next race.

Henry Longhurst On GOLF Urgent Business

London.

It is appropriate that Festival year should be marked by an almost unprecedented invasion of our golfing friends and adversaries from across the Atlantic. Truly delighted to see them, we hope they will return empty-handed, and with the happiest of memories.

One of our oldest friends we shall not be greeting in his full glory till September. That is Francis Ouimet, who has played in, or captained, every U.S. Walker Cup team until his retirement this year. Now the Royal and Ancient have done him the signal honour of inviting him to be captain of the club.

At 8 o'clock on September 19 the cannon will boom beside the first tee, (if they can find any gunpowder) and the man, who, 38 years ago as a caddy boy of 19, stepped into the headlines at Brookline, Mass., by tying with the great Vardon and Ray for the U.S. Open and beating them on the play-off, will play himself into what is perhaps still the highest honour that golf has to offer.

With the Walker Cup team has come a body whose deliberations have made a lasting good effect on the game all over the world, namely the representatives of the United States Golf Association who are to seek, with the Royal and Ancient a common code of rules.

At Lord Brabazon's invitation they will open their proceedings in the exalted atmosphere of a House of Lords committee room.

Correspondence has already revealed such degree of unanimity and goodwill as might give poor Mr. Gromyko a heart-attack. Few differences remain which cannot be adjusted by a little give-and-take, and we may trust that one of the great pressures of our part, under great pressure, of course, and with an appropriate show of reluctance, will be the rule about the unplayable ball.

EXIT THE STYMIE?

Another welcome casualty would be the stymie. The American rule, which says you may remove the opponent's ball if it is six inches, but not if it is seven inches, from the hole, is at least as futile as our own. Luckily two simple alternatives present themselves: (a) that if you lay the stymie yourself, you have to play it, or (b) that you may at any time concede your opponent's putt and remove his ball. Either would serve, and could be tried in both countries for, say, two years.

As to the ball itself, hope springs eternal, and here at last is a chance in 25 years we have in England alone twice altered the boogey of 1,600 courses and the handicaps of 760,000 golfers; built at least 100,000 new tees; and between us walked extra yards equalling many times the circumference of the earth, all to accommodate unsanctioned

(London Express Service)

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB WHITSUN RACE MEETING 1951

The second day of the above advertised for Monday, 14th May, 1951, has been postponed until Saturday, 19th May, 1951.

The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the First Race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

All previous arrangements as to Entries, Admission Tickets and Cash Sweep Tickets, including Through Chances already booked will hold good for that date.

DECLARATIONS

Owners are notified that all starting declarations for Monday, 14th May, 1951, are cancelled. Ponies starting on Saturday, 19th May, 1951, will require to be declared in the usual manner.

By Order,

S. A. SLEAP, Secretary.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB SIXTH RACE MEETING 1951

The above Race Meeting advertised for Saturday, 26th May, 1951, has been postponed to Saturday, 2nd June, 1951, and the Entries advertised to close on Thursday, 17th May, 1951, will now close at 12 Noon, on Thursday, 24th May, 1951.

By Order,

S. A. SLEAP, Secretary.

St. John Ambulance Brigade

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BY ORDER,

S. A. SLEAP, Secretary.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS WHITSUN RACE MEETING

Second Day — Saturday, 19th May, 1951
(Postponed from Monday, 14th May, 1951)

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

There are 12 races on the 2nd Day.

Through Tickets for the above at \$24 each may be obtained at the Comptroller Office of the Treasurers, 1st floor, Telephone House.

To avoid congestion at the Club's Offices at Telephone House, non-members are requested to purchase their sweep tickets at the Club's Branch Offices at—

5, D'Aguilar Street, Hong Kong
or
382, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

MEMBERS ARE INFORMED THAT 1 SETS OF MEMBERS AND LADIES' BADGES NOW SUPERSEDE THE PREVIOUS ISSUE.

Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches or Season Tickets and gentlemen, non-members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 including for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary who written or personal introduction of a member, such member is responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all bills etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Treasurers' Comptroller Office will close at 11.00 a.m. and the Secretary's Office will close at 11.45 a.m. Both offices at 1st floor, Telephone House.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3.00 including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

BOOKMAKERS, TIC TAC MEN ETC., WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB DURING THE RACE MEETING.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only, who are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties and must remain in their employers' stands.

Owing to the present congestion in the Members' Betting Hall, Box-holders and Members are requested to ensure that their servants make use only of the Public Betting Hall. Military Police will be posted at various entrances to the Members' Hall to ensure that this regulation is adhered to.

BY ORDER,

S. A. SLEAP, Secretary.

The Austrians Gave Spurs A Soccer Lesson

Says ARCHIE QUICK

Spurs, proud football champions of England, were beaten 1-0 on their own White Hart Lane ground by the FC Austria of Vienna in the opening match of the Festival of Britain sports gala.

Beside me there sat Willi Meisel, brother of Hugo Meisel, a founder of Austrian football. Close-by was Jimmie Hogan who, with Meisel, instilled the art of the game into the people of the Danube. They were both in raptures over Austria's play.

So, too, were the England team, who met Argentina, who were all around me. But they were a very serious, England team, for quite candidly the Austrians gave a football lesson. Make no mistake. This was no lazy stroll of the Spurs; they were flat out all the time and they played only as well as they were all well.

The game started at top speed and continued that way all the time. The accuracy of Austria's short man-to-man passing was an eye-opener, and although there were long periods when the Spurs were on top, the visiting defence was as bewildering in its compactness as the forwards were in attack.

MAN OF THE MATCH
Man of the match was undoubtedly centre-half Oevirk, not only because he scored a perfect goal, but for his sound defence and his untiring aid of his forwards. He was here, there and everywhere—an ideal attacking pivot. The remainder of the team did remarkably well, too.

Whenever a Spurs man got the ball he was immediately chased by two or three opponents, but they were always in position when needed.

And what a great goalkeeper Schweda was! What is the lesson to be learned here? England team manager, Walter Winterbottom, was there, and I told him quite frankly that I thought the England machine needed pulling down and re-assembling.

If National prestige is not to be dragged into the dust, we shall have to get together a team of acrobatic ball controllers all as fit as the proverbial fiddle, and weld them into a combination where every player knows the next move of his eleven colleagues.

The Austrians were such thought readers—a chess-playing eleven who ran into position for the next short pass with magnificent understanding. They called the time all the time. It was such understanding—which brought the only goal of the match.

Oevirk delivered a pass, ran through his forwards, took the return, and there was the ball in the net. Spurs had their moments and their chances, but the better side won.

OUTSTANDING EVENT
Except for the Festival of Britain matches which will be played during the next week—professionals will get full winter wages for them, by the way—the curtain has been rung down on yet another Soccer season.

First, and foremost, I take Tottenham Hotspur's tremendous achievement of winning the First Division Championship the first season after promotion from Division Two as the outstanding event of the season.

POP'S PUT ON A LOT OF WEIGHT SINCE WE HAVE BEEN STAYING HERE.

Too many sand-wiches

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SAILINGS TO

"SHANSI"	Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 19th May
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"HUPHAI"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 23rd May
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 23rd May
"SHOCHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 24th May
"SHENGKING"	Kailash	5 p.m. 26th May
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 30th May
"YOHOW"	Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 31st May

ARRIVALS FROM

"PETREL"	Hankow	5 p.m. 19th May
"SHOCHOW"	Kobe	22/23rd May
"PAKHAI"	Kobe	23rd May
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	25th May

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SAILINGS TO

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"CHANGTE"	Japan	30th May
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	31st May
"TAIPING"	Japan	13th June

ARRIVALS FROM

"TAIYUAN"	Yokohama	25th May
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	26th May
"CHANGSHA"	Japan	28th May
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	29th May

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"DELLERPHON"	Dublin & Liverpool	27th May
"ANTIOCHUS"	Genoa, Casablanca, Rotterdam, London & Hamburg	30th May
"PYRRHUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th June
"AUTOLYCUS"	Liverpool	25th June
"CLYTONUS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	25th June

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails	Sails	Arrives
"AUTOLYCUS"	Liverpool	Hong Kong (on return)
"CLYTONUS"	25th Apr.	9th June
"PYRRHUS"	28th Apr.	9th June
"ANTIOCHUS"	4th May	15th June
"DELLERPHON"	13th May	15th June
"PYRRHUS"	21st May	25th June
"CLYTONUS"	28th May	2nd July
"ANTIOCHUS"	4th June	9th July
"PYRRHUS"	13th June	16th July
"CLYTONUS"	21st June	26th July

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HK/Manila/B.N./Horne (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Mon. 4.45 p.m. Tues.	
HK/Manila (DC-3)	10.00 a.m. Wed. 7.30 a.m. Thurs.	
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"BENATTOW"	U.K. via Singapore	28th June
"BENCLEUCH"	do	6th July
"BENARTY"	U.K. via Jesselton	13th July
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore	23rd July

SAILINGS

SHIPS	TO	DEPARTS
"BENLAVERS"	London, Antwerp & Rotterdam	30th May
"BENCRUACHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin & Antwerp	16th June
"BENREOCH"	Kobe & Yokohama	11th June
"BENATTOW"	London, Hamburg & Antwerp	2nd July
"BENCLEUCH"	Liverpool, Dublin, Rotterdam, Hull & Middlesbrough	10th July
"BENARTY"	Liverpool, Avonmouth & Glasgow	17th July
"BENVORLICH"	London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp	28th July

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the BOYS and GIRLS PAGE

Are You a 'Born' Leader?

YOU'VE heard people say of some boy or girl, "There's a born leader!" Maybe so, but the chances are that person has learned the principles of leadership by trial and error and practice.

Knowing how to work with people is the mark of the successful leader. And, strangely enough, the best followers make the best leaders and the best leaders are constantly trying to work themselves out of a job by developing leadership among their followers!

We like and are willing to work with the good leader because he understands the things about us that we like to be important and we like to be appreciated.

So the born leader will assign duties that let his followers share the limelight, and he will be careful to let his workers know that their labour is appreciated. Maybe he will say, "Well, well you strong arm these guys into class meetings! There's nothing so important as getting out the vote!"

Or he will ask, "Betsy, will you make place cards? Only you'll have to hump, to beat those horrible ones you put last time!"

TWO important things the born leader learns. One is that we all tend to believe that our way of doing things is the right way. We are like the

little old lady who said, "Certainly, I know there are two sides to the question! My side, and the wrong side!"

Actually, almost anything can be done well in several different ways. So the born leader does not try to force his way on his workers, but lets them do things their way. And they love him for it.

The second thing that the good leader knows is that no one ever does anything wrong. At least, we don't think we do. At the time we act, we think we are doing the right thing, although subsequent events may show that we made a mistake. So don't go heavy on the blame.

Most people honestly do the best they can according to their knowledge, judgment and ability. When mistakes are made, the good leader doesn't make another mistake by scolding too hard.

ONE of the surest ways to rub in the wrong way and antagonise is to interfere with well established habits and customs. So the good leader who wishes to make changes or do something original goes slow and allows plenty of time to get used to new ideas. He remembers, too, that we do not understand. So he is careful to have new notions clearly explained by someone other than himself. No one likes a know-it-all.

Is that boy on the back row muttering that the born leader looks like a born hypocrite from where he sits? Look at life question of leadership from the angle. Suppose you want to go through a stone wall. You can beat your head against it until you make a gap, or you can go through the gate. Sure, you can lead the hard way and disregard the well tried rules of behaviour that gets results. It's your hard head and you can do as you please with it. The born leader uses his head the easy way and goes through the gate!

BUGHOUSE



BY HELEN PETTIGREW

This'll beetle letter, And by word of moth Weevil have to say it In roach my heart with wraith, Mantis plain to see Mosquito-bug-so happy Butterfly to me.

Mallet & Ball Games

CROQUET is a good game but every player likes variety, even in his favourite recreation. Here are games that are not croquet but that can be played with parts from a croquet set.

HOLE-IN-SIX is played by four players, four mallets and four balls. Take six boxes of different sizes and cut the bottoms out. Line the boxes in a row and number them according to size, the smallest one,

ZOO'S WHO



DACHSHUNDS, ORIGINALLY HUNTING DOGS, HAVE BEEN DOMESTICATED SO THOROUGHLY THEY HAVE LOST THEIR HUNTING INSTINCTS...

When Punch Was a Policeman

—On a Rainy Day, He Had a Job to Do—

By MAX TRELL

KNARF, the shadow-boy with the turned-about name, went up to his friend Mr. Punch and said, "Mr. Punch, do you know any policeman?"

For an instant Mr. Punch, who was dozing in his big easy-chair, kept right on dozing. Then suddenly he started up with a start "How's that?" he exclaimed. "Did you mention something about a policeman?"

"Yes," replied Knarf. "Do you know any policeman?"

"I know any policeman," Mr. Punch said at once. "My boy," he said, "I not only know quite a number of policemen but I used to be a policeman myself!"

"You were?" Knarf cried in great surprise. "You really were, Mr. Punch?"

"I was one of the finest policemen in the world," Mr. Punch said. "I wore a blue uniform with a silver badge. I was quite handsome. Everyone would nod and say 'Good morning, Patrolman Punch!' whenever I walked down the street."

Knarf wanted to know more about Mr. Punch's adventures as a policeman. "Did you chase after robbers?"

"Oh, no, nothing like that!" said Mr. Punch. "I had much more important work. For instance, on a rainy day my job was to take charge of the rain and see that it didn't rain too much. If it rained too much, I stopped it."

"You stopped the rain, Mr. Punch?"

"I just turned it off," said Mr. Punch. "Knarf interrupted. 'How could you turn off the rain?'"

Without bothering to explain such a simple thing as turning off the rain, Mr. Punch went right on: "One day the sun, which had been shining very brightly since early in the morning, unexpectedly disappeared. It was gone. It was my job as a policeman to find it again."



Punch told Knarf of the days when he was a policeman.

Police Whistle

Again Knarf wanted to know how Mr. Punch, or rather Patrolman Punch, was able to do such a thing.

"All I had to do was to blow my police whistle," he said. "You should have seen them go back. You mustn't think, my boy, that police whistles are only for stopping automobiles. Oh, no! Then one day I was told that an extraordinary thing had just happened. All the animals had broken out of the zoo."

"My goodness!" gasped Knarf. "You mean, Mr. Punch, that all the lions and tigers and elephants and monkeys got loose and ran away?"

"That's exactly what I mean. I was ordered to keep them from hurting anybody. And what do you think I did?"

Knarf couldn't guess. "There they all were," Mr. Punch said. "In the middle of town, walking up and down along the sidewalks and roaring and snarling and snapping at everybody. I knew what to do at once. Instead of driving them all back to the zoo (which they didn't care for very much), I got a big tent and put it over them. Then I got a lot of seats and chairs and benches and set them all around the animals in a big ring. And then everybody came in and looked at them. And do you know what it all was? A circus! Now that's the kind of policeman I was!"

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s.s. "CARTHAGE"	20th July	27th August

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
s.s. "CARTHAGE"	6th June	10th July
s.s. "CORFU"	6th July	7th August
s.s. "CANTON"	2nd August	1st September
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Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
s.s. "BOMALI"	9th June	London & Continent

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s.s. "NELLORE"	sails 28th May	for Bombay, Rangoon, Sydney, Melbourne, Port Moresby, New Guinea, Port Moresby, New Guinea, Port Moresby, New Guinea
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Rupert and the Castaway—48



When Jim, the castaway, had a shave and put on some of his uncle's clothes, the three friends made their way along the shore and found Mrs. Bear watching anxiously from the promenade. "My! I'm glad you're safely home!" she exclaimed. "A fisherman picked up your message in a bottle and brought it to me, but, even so, I did wonder if I would ever see you again." So Rupert has to tell her all that has happened. "The whole thing was really Koko's doing," he laughs. "He fetched me and sent me across to Jim's island, and he has got up back here, and yet I never understood a single word that he said!"

THE END
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